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A NEW USE FOR TALENTED GOVERNMENT OFFICERS -- CARPET-BAGGING BRAGGARTS PREDICTING GRANT'S SUCCESS IN NORTH CAROLINA--GOOD NEWS FROM MINNESOTA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.--The latest means of utilizing Government officers of talent has just come to light. The practice of sending Cabinet officers, Heads of Departments, Chiefs of Bureaus, and other officers of the Government into doubtful States, in order to carry the election in accordance with the President's desire, is well known. It is equally well known that clerks of Departments by the dozen have been detailed to do the work of the Grant party in making up the record of politicians, in franking and addressing documents, and other campaign services, thus taking money direct from the Treasury and applying it to party uses. But it has just come to be known that, not only is the common labor of politicians performed by the Government officially, but that country newspapers of the Grant school are furnished editors for the Government Departments, and their salaries paid by the Government. It has been the practice for some time, as it is now learned, to obtain well-written articles from the clerks and officers of the Government, which shows a disposition favorable to Grant's renomination and election, have them printed in slip, and sent to various country newspapers for publication. This was continued for some time, through the supervision of the officers of one of the Radical Committees, it being understood that those who would furnish the most and best articles would stand the highest in the good graces of the Congressional Committee. Recently, however, the head of one of the most important bureaus in any of the departments went to three of the rooms of his Department, making inquiry of the heads of the various Divisions for the names of those who could furnish editorial articles for the Grant newspapers in the country. The names of several of the ablest clerks were furnished, and, on application, it was found that some of them refused to write Grant articles, and boldly announced themselves for Greeley. Others seemed indifferent as to serving the required of them, and will, no doubt, derive as much profit from writing paper arguments in favor of Grant as in turning over musty ledgers. In the bureau referred to, the Greeley men are 20 per cent of the whole number, and it is asserted by careful men that this is a very low estimate of the Government offices generally. Some go so far as to say that a majority of the six or eight thousand clerks employed in Washington are secretly for Greeley, as well as several heads of Bureaus.

Supervisor Perry, of North Carolina, is in the city, and says the Grant ticket will carry by 10,000 majority. Perry is a ranting carpet-bagger from Maine, who makes no concealment, and he, to-day, boldly asserted, "We, the officers of internal revenue, are doing no revenue business now, and we haven't done anything outside of politics for months past. We are working like beavers." He said he had been all over the State, and that he is sure of the majority stated.

A report is in circulation, to-night, that a controversy has arisen between Senator Poote and Judge Merriam, the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, of such a fierce character as to be no longer within the scope of peaceful settlement. It is said both gentlemen are fully armed, and that a collision is expected at their first meeting. Friends have interceded, and it is now stated that the efforts of their friends are confined to an attempt to keep each out of the sight of the other. A duel is freely talked of.

A letter, to-day, received at the Greeley and Brown headquarters, from N. H. Hemup, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, enclosed a printed list of about three hundred names obtained in that city in a few hours, for the purpose of forming a Greeley Club. Mr. Hemup says: "I am confident one-half of the Republicans and all the Democrats are with us. But two Germans still cast their lot with Grant."

MOVEMENTS OF MR. GREELEY AND GOVERNOR BROWN--DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE TAKEN THE STUMP FOR THE LIBERAL TICKET.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 17.--Mr. Greeley is off on a quiet run to Chappaqua, having determined to suspend his Saturday visits, tired of callers, who were threatening to overwhelm him. It is understood, also, that his accessibility, while in this city, will be lessened. The pursuit of him by photographers and other interested callers has amounted to a nuisance.

For the first time since his serious attack, Governor Brown visited the Liberal headquarters at the Glenham Hotel this morning. He was driven around in a carriage from his temporary residence, with Dr. Steel, and conversed freely with the city politicians who he found there.

At head-quarters, accounts continue to pour in from all parts of the country of the satisfactory and encouraging progress of the campaign. General F. Cary, of Cincinnati; ex-Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin; Governor Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia; Senator Tipton, of Nebraska; Hon. W. A. Sanders, of Baltimore, Md.; one of the Presidential Electors on Grant's ticket who withdrew and joined the Greeley ranks; ex-Senator Miller, of Georgia; Colonel Joseph J. Davis, Judge Fowler, Colonel Master, and Senator Carl Schurz, of Missouri, have taken the stump. These who are in North Carolina send in cheering intelligence from that State. General Kilpatrick starts for Maine to-day, to stump that State.

MR. HENDRICKS TO SPEAK AT FORT WAYNE ON THE 27TH INSTANT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 17.--Mr. Hendricks' time for opening the campaign in this section has been changed from the 26th, as telegraphed last night, to Saturday evening, the 27th inst., when he will address a mass meeting in this city.

ENTHUSIASTIC LIBERAL MEETING IN CLEVELAND, O.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17.--The Democrats and Liberal Republicans had a grand ratification meeting in the Park this evening. Thirty-two guns were fired, fireworks displayed, and the speakers' stand was most beautifully and brilliantly illuminated. Hon. H. B. Payne, who was Chairman of the Ohio delegation at Baltimore, and in 1857 Democratic candidate for Governor, made an eloquent and able speech in favor of Greeley and Brown. Hon. R. P. Spalding, Judge E. T. Paine, Dr. Cyriax, Liberal Republicans, also made speeches, and were warmly applauded. General Aquilla Wiley, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, also spoke, and was rapturously applauded. Judge J. F. Kenney, of Ashland, also made a happy effort. The meeting was a very large one, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S SPEECH AT GREENSBORO, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 17.--Mr. Boutwell, in his speech at Greensboro, N. C., protested against the advice to clasp hands across the bloody chasm. The chasm must be filled up. Produced by injustice, let it be cemented with justice. It cannot be filled by the denial of the protection of native-born citizens of the United States in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas. He counselled his hearers to be not seduced by the idea that the Democrats are supporting a Republican for the Presidency, and said if their candidate could offer, what he cannot offer, a consistent life in the past as a pledge of his policy in the future, even this would be without value in the presence of the fact that nearly all his supporters are from the Democratic party. In the nature of things, the bloody chasm cannot be filled until a fixed majority of the South accepts the doctrine, not only that men are equal before the law, but that all men by right are equal before the law. If bitterness once existed, it has passed away. One set of justice only remains to be done. The country waits for the evidence that we heartily and cheerfully accord the full rights of citizenship under the Constitution of the United States to all within your borders. Give this evidence and the bloody chasm is closed.

Mr. Boutwell presented at length the financial policy of Grant's Administration, and claimed that none more than the President elect will strive to make the nation what it ought to be,--a General Government strong enough to maintain its own integrity against all enemies, foreign or domestic; strong enough to protect the rights of its citizens at home and abroad. The States are powerful, complete, sovereign over all local affairs; members of a Union indissoluble, and so attractive that citizens shall hereafter consider whether his duty to his State or his country is supreme.

Mr. Boutwell said the financial policy of Grant's Administration was to 1, secure the faithful collection of the public revenues; 2, reduction of the public expenditure; 3, re-establish the public credit and reduce the interest account; 4, reduce taxation, and finally prepare the way for the resumption of specie payment at the earliest moment consistent with the prosperity of the country. He attributed much of the fraud in the revenue to the laxity of Johnson's Administration--his indisposition to enforce the laws. In consequence of the conflict between the Democratic President and Republican Senate, dishonest men were most successful in obtaining office, as they only could promise to such means as would make themselves favorable to both. "Now," continued Boutwell, "if you contemplate electing Greeley to the Presidency, you must contemplate it in view of the fact that the Senate, whatever may be the personal opinion of the country, will be Republican for the next two years, and with almost equal certainty, for the next four years. You must contemplate, therefore, a return to a state of things which existed during Johnson's Administration. You will secure the rejection of dishonest men in office, and the appointment of dishonest men to office by processes which I do not admit to be honest. The Administration of General Grant has given the country the benefit of a common purpose in all the departments of the Government. That common purpose was the collection of revenue, and this result has been secured. Mr. Boutwell continued: It is ascertained by careful comparison that if the average rates of taxation during the last three years of Johnson's Administration had been continued and extended over the first three years of Grant's, the receipts into the Treasury would have been greater than they were. In other words, so it appears that with the same facilities for revenue that were enjoyed by Johnson's Administration, the total payments on the public debt during the first three years of Grant's would have amounted to about six hundred millions, and that the payments toward the public debt on the 30th June, 1873, would have reached the enormous sum of $500,000,000. This shows a fair reduction of taxes that has been effected by Grant's Administration, and the immense losses by fraud and corruption under Johnson is chargeable to the account of the present and purpose between the Senate and Executive.

Mr. Boutwell expressed his belief in the practicability of sustaining the convertibility of the outstanding 6 per cent bonds, and the issue of "5," "4½," and "4" per cents; and said it must be accepted as a truth, for this country, in its present condition, that any resumption of specie payments will not be due directly to any measure of Legislation, nor can it be forcibly maintained by any act of the Government. It must be the natural result of the existing condition of things which would enable the Government to resume specie payments without effecting violently or prejudicially the prosperity of the country. The further equalization of the value of coin and currency will depend on the increase of the business of the country, and the amounts of our exports. The value of the foreign trade of the United States is tested in American vessels. There is but one measure of Legislation except such as foster the business interests of the country that can facilitate or hasten the resumption of specie payments, and that is the reduction by force of law of the volume of paper money now in circulation. This policy the country is not yet prepared to accept. Nor am I prepared to advocate the adoption of a measure which, unless very gradual in its operation, would produce great injury to the business interests of the country. Under the revenue laws of the United States, and to the consolidation of the war, in answer to the charge made on the part of the South that the war was prosecuted in a spirit of hostility to the white men of the South, had persistently, in the utterances of its platforms, the speeches of its leading men, and the animus of the sentiment of its constituency, insisted that the sole object of the war was the restoration of the peace and territorial integrity of the Union, and that, these objects being accomplished, the citizens of the States lately in rebellion should be restored their wonted occupations undisturbed, so long as they obeyed the laws of the land, and that the several States should be permitted to resume for themselves the functions of government not inconsistent with the prescription of the National Constitution. With the triumph of the Union armies the occasion arose for the fulfilment of these pledges. The question Mr. Swett put was this, were the robbery and oppressions of the carpet-baggers such a compliance with that pledge so exactly made that the party who sustained those incorrigibus measures could in conscience ask the people to entrust it with a further lease of power. Mr. Swett held up to view the record of Mr. Greeley, comparing it with that of Grant, insisting that the education of the first had fitted him for distinction in the art and avocations of peace, while that of the other eminently marked him as suited to discharge the stern duties of war, and such duties only. He paid his compliments to those ring Republicans who expressed such admiration for Greeley as to lead to desertion from the Republican party, and spoke in glowing terms of the self-abnegation which animated the representatives of that party in the Baltimore Convention.

Mr. Swett was followed by Governor Bross, who for half an hour, in an easy and familiar strain, discussed the antecedents of Mr. Greeley, dwelling with much fervor upon his labors in the field of public knowledge of public men, which pointedly mark the fitness of the Sage of the Tribune for the office of President.

At the close of Governor Bross' speaking broke up with three rousing cheers and a tiger for Greeley and Brown, and the same for the speakers, who had held the large audience in the open air, and most of them standing. No such gathering of people has been held in this county at a political meeting for twelve years.

FORNEY IMPLACABLE--NOT EVEN THE PRESIDENT'S INFLUENCE IS SUFFICIENT TO WIN HIM TO THE SUPPORT OF HARTRANFT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 17.--According to the judgment of the Administration consultation in Grant's cottage at Long Branch, last Saturday, the first important thing to accomplish was to conciliate Forney. For a week or more Forney has been in a state of siege, one distinguished Grant man after another striving to remove his opposition to the Republican State ticket in Pennsylvania. Forney's paper to-day, however, shows no symptoms of surrender. It says, editorially: "We confess that we cannot and will not act or vote with the so-called Liberal Republicans. They are too liberal. They are one-horse men to parade principles, and to adopt the worst as well as the best to suit the birds of every feather met together in both Cincinnati and Baltimore. They have in strange confusion mingled white spirits and rum, so that the party is the worst of mongrels and all things to all men. To you I have a patriotic word to say: Stand the ballot, Republicans. Be just and true Republicans to yourselves and to all men. The time has come for General Grant to let us have peace."

A conference of several prominent, straight-out Democrats was held, to-day, with the alleged purpose of forming a coalition against Greeley, and stump the State for Grant.

RICHMOND, Va., July 17.--The conference of anti-Greeley Democrats which met here, to-day was secret, and the names of the participants were not reported, excepting those of James Lyon and J. Harmon Gilmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., July 17.--The Fort Scott *Monitor*, the leading Republican newspaper in southern Kansas, hoists the Greeley flag to-morrow. Hon. A. Menlowe, member of the Republican Central Committee, will be its political editor.

ERIE, Pa., July 17.--A Grant and Wilson ratification meeting is being held here to-night. It numbers six to one the Greeley meeting held here last Saturday. A considerable number of those who took part in the Greeley meeting have since declared for Grant. The only Democratic paper in this county has not yet hoisted Greeley's name. It bitterly opposed his nomination.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 17.--Wm. Dean, Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, publishes a card announcing his resignation of that position on account of the nomination of Greeley, and says he is ready to help form a straight Democratic ticket.

FOREIGN.

One of the Abductors of Dr. Bratton Sentenced.

Further Particulars of the Butler-Campbell Affair.

South and Central American Items.

CANADA.

LONDON, Ont., July 17.--Cornwall, who assisted in the abduction of Dr. Bratton, was found guilty and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17.--The military commission to inquire into the recent fracas between Consul General Butler and others is in session, and is composed of General Stone, Colonel Purdy, and several native officers of the Egyptian army. Butler's destination is not certainly known. It is reported he has gone to the United States.

LONDON, July 17.--Mail advices from Alexandria to Friday last give detailed accounts of the affray between Consul General Butler and the Khedives. American officers, Consul Butler, his Secretary (Wadleigh), and an attaché of the Consulate (Campbell), were dining at a Greek restaurant, where there were also a party of officers, Generals Loring and Reynolds and Major Campbell. As they were leaving the restaurant, Loring and Reynolds saluted Butler, but Major Campbell passed on without recognizing him. Butler shouted after him, "Good evening, Major Campbell." Campbell retraced his steps, and high words and blows ensued. The whole party then went into the street, where Wadleigh fired several shots at Major Campbell, wounding him dangerously. General Reynolds then fired at Wadleigh, without effect. The difficulty is reported to have grown out of a long-standing enmity between Butler and Campbell. Parsons who have recently arrived in this city from Alexandria state that they saw Butler, Wadleigh, Campbell, Loring, and others, playing cards together within the past two weeks.

THE ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, July 17.--The Board of Arbitration assembled to-day an hour earlier than usual. The proceedings are somewhat delayed in consequence of the difference of language spoken by its members. The Court, which rendered it a tedious transaction, and explanations are necessary. But all the preliminaries have been settled, and the Board has finally decided to take up the case of each ship *seriatim*.

Professor Montagne Bernard arrived to-day.

The roofs and balconies of the hotels are again decorated with flags and streamers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 17.--The *Times*, commenting on the Stokes trial, says: "At the bottom of what we call the miscarriage of justice is that indifference Americans feel for violent crimes in which both murderer and victim are rowdies."

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 17.--Panama papers of July 6th are received.

The steamer Hassler, with Arauis and party, arrived at Panama on June 25.

Minister Thomas sailed from Panama for Lima, Peru, on the 6th of July.

Instructions have been received at Aspinwall, by the American Consul, to retain the steamer Edgar Steward there until further orders.

Central American advices state that thirty-nine Capuchin Friars were ejected from their convent in Guatemala under an escort of soldiers, and their property confiscated by the Government. The Jesuits are also being expelled from Salvador.

The United States exploring party had nearly finished the survey of a route from the Interoceanic Canal, by way of the Sapus River, and would return to the United States during the latter part of June.

President Guardia, of Costa Rica, is a passenger by the Henry Chauncy, on a visit to the United States.

Lima dates of the 27th ult. state that a grand parade of 7,000 troops, armed with Winchester rifles, &c., was made on the 15th, in imitation from the Government, that they are ready for a rumored revolt. All quiet.

Valparaiso advices state that Congress is about to consider the treaty with the United States.

Slight earthquakes were felt at Santiago and Coplapo on the 20th ult., and on the 8th of June at Valparaiso.

No canal route in Nicaragua has yet been decided on.

Three officers of the expedition are to remain at San Juan to continue observations during the four months absence of the corps, which is to make observations at La Virgin.

Differences between the Argentine Republic and Bolivia on the boundary question are increasing, and Bolivian forces are about to occupy Chaco, Argentine Brazil is believed to be at the bottom of the whole mischief.

It is decreed that in all Roman Catholic cemeteries in Chili a portion of the ground is to be set apart hereafter for the burial of Protestant dead.

INDIANA.

The Durgin Embezzlement Case.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 17.--Further testimony in proof of the validity of the organization of the Fort Wayne Loan and Building Association was offered, to-day, in the Durgin embezzlement case, in the Criminal Court. A certificate of the articles of association was presented, and the testimony of stock-holders submitted. The case will occupy several days. Durgin's wife accompanies him, and remains in the Court room during the progress of the trial.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The official trial of the road steamer on the Erie Canal was made yesterday, in the presence of the Canal Commissioners, and proved a complete success. The engine drew three loaded boats at double the speed of boats drawn by horses.

--Professor H. Wilson Harding, of Bethany College, West Virginia, has been elected to the chair of Physics and Mechanics in Lehigh University.

--Spotted Tail, Chief of the Brule Sioux Indians, with twelve more of his principal Chiefs, will arrive in Washington during the latter part of the present week, to settle with the Government the questions with regard to the location of the agency, etc.

--A son of Thomas Bateman, aged 12 years, was drowned at a picnic at Titusville, Pa., yesterday.

--Despatches from Huntsville, Ala., state that the rains in that section have done much damage to crops. The cotton lands are flooded, and the rains continued last night.

--The residence of Dr. Kirkwood, at Little Rock, Ark., was stricken by lightning yesterday. A room which the family had vacated a few moments previous was burned to a cinder. Mr. K. was slightly stunned.

--An immense crowd of people attended the farewell concert of the Imperial German Band at Schutzen Park, Baltimore, last night. The festivities at the Park will conclude to-morrow.

Hon. Alexander W. Randall, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, and Postmaster General under Andrew Johnson, is lying critically ill at his residence in Elmira, N. Y.

NEW YORK.

The International Prison Congress.

Impeachment Trial of Judge Barnard Commenced.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A CURIOUS ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, July 17.--It is very seldom any body gets the advantage of a New York boarding-house landlady, but the following unique case is reported to-day: A man and woman, calling themselves Mr. and Mrs. James, engaged board, about a ——— with Mrs. A—— Hard—— Broome street. This morning two unknown men called and asked to see Mr. and Mrs. James, and were shown into the parlor, where they were soon after joined by the above parties, who appeared delighted to see them, and immediately sent out for some liquor. Upon receiving the liquor, the party asked Mrs. Hardy to join them, which she did. She was not long in the parlor when she was bound by the visitors, and, upon her crying out, they gagged her. The servant, Mary Armstrong, hearing the cry, came to see what was the matter, and was treated in a like manner. The thieves then collected many articles, with which they escaped, Mr. and Mrs. James going with them. The total value of the property stolen is stated at $1,000.

COUNT JOANNES.

George, Count Joannes, who recently brought suit to recover $50,000 for slander against Assemblyman W. W. Niles, had his complaint dismissed to-day, because it is too theoretically descriptive, imaginative, and generally fantastic. Count Joannes' troubles, like Cataclysm's, seems to be a fatal facility with the pen.

THE CHOLERA.

A Berlin letter, dated July 3, to the London *Times*, says the cholera is fast making its way from the interior of Russia to the Prussian frontier. "God preserve Berlin, if it visit us this year. Owing to the gross negligence of the municipal authorities, some of the broad, navigable water courses in this city were, a few years ago, converted into open sewers. The most aristocratic quarter is, perhaps, the most subject to pestilential vapors. In the meantime, mortality is rapidly on the increase here, having reached 4 per cent against 3 1-2 in 1867."

THE PRISON CONGRESS.

The English mails report the first day's sitting of the International Prison Congress in London. All the European Governments, with the exception of Portugal, were represented on the opening day. America, both North and South, was also well represented. Earl Carnavon, in the opening speech, welcomed the delegates, but expressed the regrets that the British Government, when applied to, refused to aid financially the scheme of reform contemplated.

HONOR TO MISS NELLIE GRANT IN ENGLAND.

On Monday, July 1, writes a London correspondent of the Manchester papers, the covers which concealed the throne and royal chair of State in the House of Lords were removed, in honor of a visit from Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of the President. This is a compliment which has never been paid to a royal visitor. The throne chair is always covered up during debates, except on occasions when bills receive the royal assent by commission. Miss Grant entered the House shortly after 5, in company with General Schenck and Miss Schenck. She was very plainly dressed in black.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

was very dull to day. Erie ranged between 33 3-8 and 33 5-8. Wabash more active at 75 1-4 to 75 3-8. In other shares the fluctuations were 1-8 to 1-4 per cent. The extreme heat had a tendency to check business in all directions.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was very dull. The supply of bills has slightly increased. Actual business in prime sterling to-day was on the basis of 109 3-4 for sixty days, and 110 3-8 for sight. In connection with foreign exchange and specie shipments some important changes have recently taken place in freight and insurance charges. Formerly the steamers charged 1-4 per cent for carrying specie to Liverpool, and there was in addition a charge of 1-2 per cent land carriage from Liverpool to London, while the insurance was 1-8 per cent. Now most of the German steamship lines delivers specie from New York to the Bank of England for 1-4 per cent, just one-half the old charge, and the insurance companies have reduced their rate to 3-32 per cent.

MONEY.

The monetary situation is without change. The supply of idle capital seeking temporary investment is in excess of the wants of borrowers, which are very limited in consequence of the prevailing dullness on the Stock Exchange. Call loans are still done at 3 to 4 per cent, and prime business notes taken at 6 to 7 per cent. Time loans are making 5 to 6 per cent for four months, 7 per cent to 7 per cent gold for the balance of the year, and 7 per cent gold for six months, which latter bridges borrowers say to middle of January.

GOLD.

There has been considerable doing in gold loans on time, of late, and at high rates, which would seem to indicate that gold will not be so plenty for some months to come as it has been in the past. Quotations for gold loans are 1-16 to 1-8 per cent for use of gold for 30 days, 3 8 to 1-2 per cent for sixty days, 1 to 1 1-4 for ninety days, to 1 7 8 per cent for four months, and 1 7-8 to 2 per cent for the balance of the year. Money is in demand at London, and American firms can ship gold at slight profit, and in addition lend out money for sixty days. The *Sun* says of the gold movement: "The Treasury is confessedly weak in coin, and should bullion gold call in their loans, the reserves of the banks would be materially reduced. A higher market, in view of the demands of the mercantile community seems, probable, and the next few months will undoubtedly show an advance of several per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong, higher, and more active. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102 1-8@102 1-4; Union Pacific firsts, 90 3-8@90 1 2; land grants, 81 7-8@82; incomes, 87 3-8@87 1-2.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour fairly active; low grades scarce and better. Medium and better grades steadier and the supply reduced. At the close the market was firm at an advance, with moderate offerings of shipping brands. The supply of wheat is slight, holders firm, and the demand moderate, chiefly for spring. Winter firm, but quiet. Market weaker at the close. Freights closed stronger.

PORK

dull and unsettled, the trade buying in retail lots.

PERSONAL.

Grant Brown intends going to the sea-shore within a few days. He is not expected to recuperate before two or three weeks, after which he will return to St. Louis.

Senator Hendricks had an interview with Greeley on Monday, and left for home yesterday.

THE TRIAL OF JUDGE BARNARD.

The Court to try the impeachment case of Judge Barnard, consisting of Chief Justices Church, Judges Allen, Conover, Folger and Rews, and twenty-six members of the State Senate, met at Saratoga to-day, organizing with Judge Church as President.

Barnard's junior counsel asked for an adjournment of one week on account of the absence of senior counsel Beach, and because of the confinement of Judge Barnard to his room by an attack of rheumatic gout. The adjournment was unanimously negatived. Barnard's counsel then objected to swearing in the members, but the organization was proceeded with, after which the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

STOKES.

Stokes' counsel say they have no intention of trying to secure the bailing of their client at present.

SUICIDE.

A wealthy lady, named Fredericks, 25 years old, drowned herself at Hackensack, Sunday, from grief over the loss of her brother.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVAL.

The Java arrived this morning from Liverpool.

The weather is very hot.

FATAL AFFRAY AT QUEBEC.

In Quebec, yesterday, Captain Pellitier, of the bark Rivoli, in defending some of his crew from an attack of "Crimps," struck James Dillon with an axe, nearly severing his head from his body. Dillon died instantly.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The thermometer, to-day, reached 93. There were several cases of sunstroke.

ARRESTED.

Mahlon Anderson has been arrested here for the embezzlement of public funds in Sweden.

TO BE BAILED.

It is said an effort will be made, as soon as possible, to have Thomas and Patrick Hart, and John Redmond, witnesses for the prosecution in the Stokes trial, admitted to bail until the next term. They have been confined since the shooting of Fisk.

DECREASE IN THE DEATH RATE.

The deaths in Brooklyn, the past week, were only 370, a great decrease.

COLLAPSED.

The cabinet maker's strike collapsed to-day. The men are resuming work.

DEAD.

Colonel French, proprietor of French's Hotel, died, last night, at Saratoga.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD REVENUE CASE.

WASHINGTON, July 17.--Mr. Fairfield, Attorney, and Mr. Worcester, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad Company, called on Assistant Secretary Richardson and Commissioner Douglas, this morning, in relation to the scrip dividend tax, amounting to nearly half a million dollars. The representatives of the Company want the Department to bring suit for the recovery of the money, instead of collecting by summary process. They were informed that the Department could not assent to that proposition, but if they would deposit United States bonds to the amount of the tax, they might bring suit against the Collector at Albany, just as if the money had been obtained by distraint of the Company's property, and promising that on the trial the Department would interpose no technical objection that the money had not been raised by distraint. This position of the Department is with a view to facilitate an action on the premises. The representatives of the Company will return to New York without delay, and have promised a response within a few days.

TREASURY REGULATIONS.

The Treasury Regulations of the 26th of June, concerning the exemption from duty of imported materials going into the construction and repair of vessels, will be so modified as to require payment of duty on hemp and manilla cordage, iron bars, and copper and composition sheathing on their entry, and when it shall be shown that such articles have been manufactured into materials going into the construction or repair of American vessels, the duty paid will be refunded.

The War Department has details of the massacre of Lee family, on Clear Fork, 16 miles below Fort Griffin, Texas. The father, mother, and a little girl, 8 years of age, were killed by arrows. These were scalped and the body of the child left with the arrow sticking in them. Mrs. Lee's ears were cut off. Cordelia, aged 15, Susannah, aged 17, and John Lee, aged 16, are prisoners. The commander of the post at Fort Griffin sent scouts after the Indians, but by the time he was great delay in their starting, owing to a flood in the river, and there were but small hopes of overtaking the murderers. General Augur thinks that more extensive operations will have to be taken against these Indians before they will remain peaceable. With Mexico on one side and the reservations on the other, places of refuge and security for themselves and their plunder, the present defensive system will not effect much.

GENERAL SHERIDAN ON OUR INDIAN POLICY.

General Sheridan, in a communication to the War Department, says: "We can never stop wild Indians from murdering and stealing until we punish them. If a white man in this country commits murder, we hang him; if he steals horses, we put him in the Penitentiary. If an Indian commits those crimes, we give him better fare and more blankets. I think I may, with reason, say that under this policy the civilization of the wild red man will progress slowly."

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, July 17.--The barometer will probably continue rising, with northerly winds and cool weather, from the lower lakes westward to the Missouri valley. Further west will continue over the Ohio Valley. Southwesterly winds, with more numerous local storms, will prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Southerly winds, with lower temperature and cloudy weather, will prevail from Virginia to New Jersey. Easterly winds and cloudy weather will continue on the New England coast.

Damage Caused by a Rain Storm.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 17.--Heavy showers, this afternoon, have done great injury to property in this city. The grading of the C. W. & Ky. R. R., at the foot of Jefferson street, is badly damaged, having cut away about one hundred feet of Jefferson street down to the depth of twenty feet, and carried out into the river. The streets were overflowed, and some are now blockaded with *debris*.

MARRIED.

SIMPSON--SARD--July 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. W. Keeler, D. D., assisted by Rev. Robert Collyer, Edward M. Simpson and Annie E. Sard, daughter of Grange Sard. No cards.

TASCOTT--HIGGINS--July 1, by Rev. M. Chase, James B. Tascott, of Chicago, and Mrs. Loretta A. Higgins, formerly of Boston.

RODDIN--DE LA MATER--July 17, 1872, at the residence of J. Edwin Buckmaster, 61 Michigan avenue, by Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Mr. Roscoe V. Roddin and Mrs. C. Virginia De La Mater, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

JACKSON--In this city, July 17, William Henry, infant son of Wm. F. and Ellen J. Jackson. Funeral from house corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-ninth street, to-day, July 18, at 2 p. m., to Cottage Grove Cemetery, in carriages. Friends are invited.

SMITH--On board steamer on Lake Huron, Sunday, July 14, of cholera infantum, Florence Hunter, only child of Brainard T. and Nannie Hunter Smith, aged 13 months.

The remains have been interred at Graceland.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular convocation of Union Park Chapter, No 145, R. A. M., Thursday, July 18, at 8 P. M. Business of importance demands the presence of all the members. By order of the M. E. H. P.

CHARLES PERKINS, Secy.

FURNITURE.

Fashionable FURNITURE, W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO. 353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago. Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 25th-st. We call special attention to our great stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

OFFICE DESKS, Cheap at J. LUDWIG'S, 157 West Lake-st.

EXCURSIONS.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R. LAKE SUPERIOR EXCURSIONS. This Company is now selling round trip excursion tickets, from Chicago to Lake Superior and return, AT $25 EACH. These tickets are issued via six different routes of rail and steamboat travel, and are good if used prior to Oct 1, 1872. For tickets and information apply at the city ticket office, 62 West Madison-st, near Sherman House, and at the passenger depot of the C. & N. W. Railway in the Basement. M. F. STANWOOD, General Ticket Agent. M. HUGHITT, General Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE.

Irving Park Lots. I must have money, and will sell 20 Irving Park lots, 20 by 178 feet, in the original subdivision, for one-half their value. Call this week. M. H. MORRIS, Room 7, 67 West Randolph-st.

REMOVAL. REMOVAL. We have removed our business to our former location, Nos. 118 and 120 Monroe-st., where, with largely increased facilities, we shall be pleased to meet the wants of our friends and the public generally. OLIVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., Manufacturers, Importers, and Dealers in Paper, Blank Books, Stationery, Bookbinders' Stock, Tools and Machinery, also JOB PRINTERS.

TO RENT. FOR RENT. The 4 story and basement brick building (32x97) now being erected on the west side of Franklin st, between Madison and Washington, having an alley on the side and rear, and being in the immediate vicinity of Field, Leiter & Co.'s, J. V. Farwell & Co., and Scranton, Hale & Co.'s. Building has all modern improvements, and is suitable for only wholesale business. Possession given on or about Sept 1. For plans of building and terms apply to owner, J. M. OTTIWELL, 181 East Madison st., Room 7.

FOR RENT. First-class stores and office, best location on Wabash-av.; or will put it in first-class repair for boarding-house. Apply to B. F. NORRIS & CO., 137 and 139 State-st, corner Madison.

TO RENT. One of the finest basements in the city, 40x80, with gas light, perfectly dry, with ——— Suitable for any kind of business. Apply to B. F. NORRIS & CO., Jewellers, 137 and 139 State-st corner Madison.

GAS AND STEAM PIPE. GAS & STEAM PIPE. We have on hand a full assortment of GAS AND STEAM PIPE, Which we sell at the lowest market rates. J. FURSE & CO., 15 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., near Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL. UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL, $5,000,000 IN GOLD! SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President. L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer. THIS COMPANY will loan in gold or currency, and in sums not less than $5,000, without commission, for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement. Offices through a committee composed of 30 following named gentlemen: Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman; Solomon Lowenstein, Esq., Wm. Dexter, Esq., Henry W. Kipp, Esq., Horace G. Powers, Esq. Applications received and forms furnished at the office of the Company, 8 W. corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Rooms 2 and 3. EDWARD W. SARGENT, Secretary. Chicago, June 1, 1872.

Merchants' and Knickerbocker Ins Claims, Republic Certificates of Indebtedness, Chicago City and Cook County Bonds, bought and sold by A. O. SLAUGHTER 398 Wabash-av.

STOVES, RANGES, &c. WARREN RANGE. FIRST PREMIUM AM. INS. 1871. Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Feeder. FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y. Branch Houses--New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For Sale by North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

INSURANCE. TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1872. A dividend of six (6) per cent on the net earnings has been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company, to have properly proved their claims. Said Dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. No further dividend will be declared, except to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned. JOHN F. WHITELA W, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Fine Watches, JEWELRY & DIAMONDS, 452 Wabash-av. Orders from the country solicited

TEAS. DUTY OFF OF TEAS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST. Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co, 118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A Business Man Can make a most profitable arrangement with an old established manufacturing house, in which he can employ $5,000 to $10,000 to advantage, and realize a good profit of over 25 per cent. Call on S. T., 303 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS. WM. H. STICKNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office (in the new brick building) southeast corner of Michigan and North Clark sts. Special attention to Probate matters. Wills drawn and construed and estates settled. Collections promptly attended to. Clerk or student wanted who speaks German.

Tracing Cloth At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

DOCKAGE, BY J. L. HATHAWAY, Corner Market and Randolph-sts.

HYDE PARK TAXES are now payable ——— Room 1, 59 Congress-st. In consequence of the late of Oct. 1 and 2 last, payment of taxes has been delayed more than six months. Interest is, therefore, important to all persons that their taxes be paid at once. JAMES H. ELY, Collector.

WANTED TO LEASE. A store, or first floor above store, either on or adjacent to Lake, Randolph, or Washington sts, east of LaSalle. Possession within three months. Address METALS, care Carrier No 14.

Office of the Chicago Dock Company, Room 21, Central Union Block. An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Dock Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on Thursday, July 18, 1872, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the present year and for the consideration of any other business properly coming before said meeting. C. M. DURP

THE CAMPAIGN.

Winnebago County (Ill.) Republican Convention.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

At a Convention held at the Court House in this city, pursuant to call of the Democratic Committee, Seeley Perry was elected President, and Charles C. Stevens Secretary. A Committee, consisting of Charles L. Horsman, Daniel W. Tickner, and Isaac N. Tuthill, were appointed to nominate four delegates to the Congressional Convention to meet at Elgin on the 19th inst. The Committee reported the names of the following gentlemen, who were, on motion, confirmed as such delegates: Hosmer P. Holland, Charles C. Stevens, Daniel W. Tickner, Henry W. Loomis. On motion, the delegates appointed were empowered to fill vacancies.

The following resolutions, offered by Hosmer P. Holland, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The National Democratic Convention to be assembled at Baltimore, in conformity with the expressed wishes of the masses of the party throughout the country, has nominated, by a larger representative vote than was ever before given to fill its candidates, Horace Greeley for the office of President, and B. Gratz Brown for the office of Vice President of the United States, and has adopted, as the platform of the party, the Declaration of Principles put forth by the Cincinnati Convention; therefore,

Resolved, That the Democracy of this county hereby ratify the nominations of the Baltimore Convention, and will labor, by all honorable means in its power to secure the election of the candidates regularly presented by that Convention.

2. That, renouncing in our action all merely partisan motives, we leave the issues that are behind and go forward to the things that are before; and that, in sincerity and good faith, we strike hands with all men, of whatsoever previous party predilections, who will unite with us in the honest and earnest effort to remove from power the corrupt cabal of mediocre men which now controls the Government and fattens upon its revenues.

3. That we desire to aid in restoring the National Administration to purity, economy, and parity which spring only from a strict observance of constitutional and peaceful methods of administration of the Government; and this object can, we believe, be certainly accomplished by the election of the nominees of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions.

4. That, in furtherance of these views, our County Committee are hereby instructed to cooperate in the creation of the campaign now inaugurated with the Liberal Republican Committee in this county; and to unite with the Committee in holding public meetings, in the appointment of Auxiliary Committees, in the establishment of Campaign Clubs, and in the call for a County Convention, or Convention by delegates, for the nomination of County Officers, and the appointment of delegates to any Legislative Senatorial, or other Conventions which may be necessary to the Liberal Republican of this county may be invited to send delegates.

5. That our delegates this day selected to represent us in the Congressional Convention at Elgin are instructed to use their efforts to place in nomination a candidate for Congress who comes from this District a man pure and without reproach in his public and private life; whose statesmanship and views are consistent with Reform; and whose abilities and character best fit him to unite all elements of opposition to that faction of bad men and worse principles now calling "The Harlequin Place" of Nepotism and Bribery, which now holds and is so desperately and unscrupulously using the immense power and almost seemingly irresponsible control of the National Government. And, to this end, our delegation is requested to use its influence and endeavors in bringing about joint action in the selection of Congressional candidates by the two Conventions which assemble at Elgin on the 19th inst.

On motion, adjourned.

SEELEY PERRY, President.
CHARLES C. STEVENS, Secretary.

Liberal Meeting at Franklin, Ill.

FRANKLIN GROVE, Ill., July 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Greeley and Brown cause is gaining ground very rapidly in Lee County; in fact, it is carrying everything over to the Liberal side. There was a very large and enthusiastic gathering of influential citizens of Franklin and vicinity on the 15th inst. for the purpose of talking over the political situation. The meeting was held at the beautiful home of the Hon. Samuel Fish Mr. Joseph Crawford, formerly an officer of General Farnsworth's Eighth Illinois Cavalry Regiment, was chosen Chairman, who introduced to the audience the Hon. Eli Miller, from Tampa, Ohio, who held the large audience of people spellbound with his eloquence and conclusive arguments, for over two hours. Loud calls were then made for the Hon. Samuel Fish, a life-long friend of Abraham Lincoln, who responded by saying that he had always voted with the Republican party, and he knew that the largest number of those present had voted with the same party; as a matter of fact, he did not blame them for wanting a change in the Administration. He said that he had fought side by side with Grant, but could not support a military rule in time of peace. At the conclusion of Mr. Fish's remarks, the whole meeting, rising to their feet, gave nine cheers for Greeley and Brown and the entire ticket of the Liberal nomination; after which the meeting adjourned.

LIBERAL.

Liberalism in Montgomery County, Iowa.

RED OAK, Iowa, July 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The ball for Greeley and Brown was well and truly set to re fling in this (Montgomery) County, on the 13th inst., at Villisca, a lively town of 700 or 800 inhabitants, in the southeastern corner of the county, on the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad. We are making preparations here to have a grand rally and ratification on the 26th, the day that our County Convention will meet (Republican and Democratic) are to be held; but Greeley enthusiasm over at Villisca would not wait. That was a stronghold of the Democrats, on a small scale, until a year ago last fall, when the Republicans carried it by a small majority. The Democrats are still strong there, and I do not know that there is one that does not indorse the Cincinnati-Baltimore ticket. Several Republicans are out for the ticket, and several others are contemplating giving it their support. Among those who espouse the Liberal cause was C. W. Sherman, editor of the Villisca *Journal*, the most solid, sensible, and most readable county paper that there is published in South-western Iowa. Mr. Sherman has never been anything but a Republican in politics, was beginning to be acknowledged a man of force in his party, and was the Republican candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at Des Moines, and he is a young man. But, notwithstanding all these things, he has had the manly courage to come out for the Right as he conceives it, and will henceforth do good service for the Liberal ticket at Glenwood, Mills County, whither he contemplates removing his press in a few days. He makes this change for the reason that there is no Greeley and Brown paper in that county, and the other reason, that he wants a broader field to work in.

The gathering at Villisca was reasonably large, and the people were well addressed by the Hon. W. W. Merrill, of this place, and Colonel W. P. Hepburn, of Clarinda, Page County, gentlemen who have both been identified with the Republican party since its organization. They both give hearty approval of the purification ticket, and are well satisfied that it is the right faith that is in them. The Colonel made a little strategic movement during his speech, that told most wonderfully for the cause. He discovered that there were several Grant men present, and that they would like to cheer for their chief. So he told a leader amongst them that he might cheer three cheers for Grant, which he did, and there were Grant men there then. Colonel enumerated several of the questionable acts of the Gift-taker, and asked them to cheer them; but no cheers could be got for Grant's acts. The Grant men were no doubt very sorry they had not kept still.

We expect to have our call for a Liberal Republican County Convention signed by about 75 persons. We already have 50. At our ratification we expect to have the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, General Fitz Henry Warren, and others, to address the people, and we hope to be able to report a rousing time.

The Republican majority of this county is about 250. We expect to carry the county over to the Liberals at this fall. Mark that.

CRAUDE.

Greeley Ratification Meeting at Maryville, Mo.

MARYVILLE, Mo., July 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Pursuant to a call to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore, a large and enthusiastic concourse of Liberals and Democrats assembled at Maryville last Saturday night.

C. A. Anthony, one of our leading lawyers and a life-long Democrat, called the meeting to order. His remarks were brief, but to the point. The action at Baltimore met with his hearty support. Mr. Anthony was followed by the Hon. Lafe Dawson, a war-horse of the Democracy, and one of the foremost advocates of Northwest Missouri. Mr. Dawson spoke more at length, and his speech was one of the marked features of the meeting. His arraignment of Ring-rule in the Government was searching and severe, and he thanked God for this opportunity of clasping hands with Liberal Republicans in their efforts to unseat the Ring-power from his throne, and place honest Horace Greeley in the Presidential Chair. Mr. Dawson was frequently interrupted with bursts of applause.

Loud calls were then made for Judge Royal, who has been, until recently, a shining light in the Republican ranks. The Judge, on taking the stand, said that he would come out dissolved of the state that he should support Greeley and Brown. He could no longer identify himself with a party which was run in the interest of one man. General Grant had abused the confidence which he, as the Republican party, and had become the tool of such corrupt men as Cameron, Pomeroy, and Butler.

The Judge said he had joined the ranks of Liberals and Democrats in their crusade against the gift-taking, power-usurping, Long Branch President, and that he would have every supporter of Mossback this fall in the interest of Reform and the Old White Hat.

Following the Judge, came Dr. Davis, of St. Joe; John Edwards, Dr. Talbott, A. P. Masterson of the *Democrat*, W. I. Johnson, Wm. Estes and Dunn, and other of our leading citizens, all of whom spoke eloquently. It was late hour, this large-feast broke up with three rousing cheers for Greeley and Brown.

It was observable that this large gathering was composed of the honest yeomanry of Nodaway County,—those who have no office and do not seek office.

There is no mistaking what all this means. The people have taken this matter into their own hands, and they propose to use the knife against this party of Addition, Division, and Silence, who are seeking the re-election of Grant. They will not rest until they have placed in the Presidential Chair that synonym of Honesty, Ability, and Brains, Horace Greeley. The Democracy of this section are a unit for the Baltimore nominees.

The grand work of Reform goes bravely on, and we are assured of a sweeping victory next November. Missouri promises Greeley and Brown a larger majority than any other State in the Union. Governor Hoffman to the contrary notwithstanding.

LIBERAL.

Greeley and Grant at Monroe, Wis.

MONROE, Wis., July 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Last Saturday night, the Liberals in this place ratified the nominations of Greeley and Brown. Turner Hall, the largest public hall in the village, was well filled, though but limited notice had been given. The audience was composed of the best citizens of Monroe, who listened attentively to several good speeches from home speakers. The remarks of the speakers were frequently greeted with hearty applause, and the Baltimore platform was spontaneous and vigorous from the commencement to the close of the meeting. The spirit and the success of this meeting were in very marked contrast with the Grant "ratification" which we had here a few weeks ago. The Grant men had advertised their affair in all three of their organs in this county, and by correspondence had invited men from all parts of the county. When the memorable evening came, and "the little fellow" finally got the hand ceased playing in front of the hall, and the speaking commenced, there were just 23 men in the hall, 3 of whom were Greeleyites! There were never more than 60 or 70 persons present at any time during the evening. That was the way Grant was "ratified" in a town which has contained not less than 600 Republican voters for the last ten years!

From the above facts, your readers can judge for themselves as to whether or not these are any supporters of Greeley and Brown in Monroe. The Grant men are fearfully disgusted with themselves and their candidate. The Greeley men are happy and hopeful, waxing stronger every day. Such is the political situation in Green County.

Next Saturday the Liberals of this county will assemble here in Mass Convention, to appoint a County Committee, and organize for the campaign; at which time, also, the Liberals of Monroe will form a Greeley Club.

LIBERAL.

Greeley Ratification Meeting at Cambridge, Ill.

CAMBRIDGE, Ill., July 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We had a grand Greeley and Brown ratification meeting here on Saturday night. The like was never seen in Cambridge before. Hundreds came from the country, for miles around. Major Allen and Major Hosford, leading Republicans of Genesco, spoke to the immense crowd. Charles Dunham, a prominent Democratic lawyer of Genesco, also addressed the crowd. Dr. Truesdale, of Rock Island, closed the meeting. The whole thing was simply grand.

This is a most inviting one. A leading Republican has already admitted that Greeley would be elected. The Administrationists here never had such a set-back as this has given them. The ball is rolling. Henry County shall be redeemed.

K.

Liberalism in Ogle County, Ill.

ROCHELLE, Ill., July 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The stampede for Greeley here is unparalleled. There has been no such political revolution in Ogle County since the Rail-Splitter was pitted against the illustrious Douglas. Republicans hereabouts are not to be wheedled into party traces by the lickings of the Administration. A Greeley Club is to be organized to-night, and the effective move of the campaign commenced in earnest. We hope to get organized in time to send five delegates from this county to Elgin, at which time, by the way, a strikem committee will be put in nomination, composed of the best men of both parties. Should this be done in every county in the District, we are apprehend that it will be necessary for some prospective Cabinet Minister to present Old Nepotism with a large-sized magnifying glass in order to discover his majesty when the vote is in.

J. P.

Liberalism at La Crosse, Wis.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: White Hats are at a large premium in this place now, and still the noble work of Reform "goes marching on," and new recruits are added daily to this glorious cause.

Already there is a Greeley Club, composed entirely of Republicans, which now numbers over 100 persons, among whom you will find the most influential men of the Republican party in this city. The Liberals and Democrats seem to vie with each other in their earnest and enthusiastic support of Honest Old Horace, and they are soon to have such a ratification meeting here as will far eclipse anything of the kind ever held in this section of the country before. Of the 2,400 votes polled in this city, no one claims that Grant can get over 600, leaving a handsome majority for the Sage of Chappaqua.

Washburn and his clique organized a Silver Cornet Band, with the idea of having them play at Grant meetings during the present campaign; but, after presenting them with their instruments and uniforms, lo and behold! they are all supporters of Dr. Greeley!

But it is not in this city alone where great changes in the public mind are taking place. It is all over the State the same, and I reiterate what I have said before, that you can safely put down Wisconsin for 20,000 majority for Greeley and Brown next November.

S.

Greeley Ratification Meeting at Olathe, Kan.

OLATHE, Johnson Co., Kan., July 14.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An enthusiastic gathering of Democrats and Liberal Republicans, from all parts of the county, met at the American Hall on Saturday evening, to ratify the nominations made at Baltimore on the 9th inst. Colonel J. T. Burris, who stands at the head of the legal profession in this county, if not in the State, presided. Ex-Senator Ross was the principal speaker. His introduction by the Chairman was the signal for an enthusiastic outburst of applause by the audience. He gave a lucid exposition of the failure of the Administration to meet the just expectations of its overzealous and confiding people, and of the corrupt rings in whose interests it was controlled; and demonstrated beyond the power of successful contradiction the necessity of a change. To all intents and purposes, the changes that have been rung on the stereotyped phrase, "Let us have peace," have degenerated into meaningless cant, and the people are now determined to inaugurate an era of real, permanent peace, economy, and consequent prosperity, by placing a new man in the helm of Government.

The distinguished gentleman was frequently interrupted by rounds of applause. He was followed by other speakers, from different parts of the county, both parties, now happily and unexpectedly united and working together for the general good of the whole, undivided Republic. It is easy to discern, in the signs of the people, a settled determination to oust the "Ring-Masters," and put men of acknowledged integrity and ability—men who are governed by considerations of humanity, justice, and equality—in the places which perfidy and treachery have dishonored.

Notice was given of a series of meetings to be held in the different towns of the county during the week, and in the city again on the afternoon of Saturday next. After three cheers for the Cincinnati ticket, the meeting adjourned at a late hour, all feeling that it was good to be there, and going away with political strength renewed, and inspired with high hopes for the future.

A. W. W.

Greeley Ratification Meeting at McGregor, Iowa.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, July 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last night the friends of the Reform movement held a magnificent ratification meeting in the Diagonal of this city. The meeting was designed only as local and preliminary to the grand Clayton County Ratification, which is to come off at Elkader, the county seat, on the 26th inst.

Major W. D. Crooke, an old soldier, presided. He said he had bolted from the Grant party for many reasons; that General Grant, since his elevation to the Presidency, had done more to debauch public opinion than any other man the country had ever produced. Grant had dragged the Presidential office in the mire.

The Hon. Reuben Noble, Democrat, was the first speaker. He said that Grant, by his disposition to accept favors,—from a brown-stone house in Philadelphia to a bristle-pup from Posey County, Indiana,—had, to say the least, lowered the respect due the Presidential office. The associations of Grant since his election had been evil continually. You remember that at the choice of the war, a stricken commerce and a paralyzed business demanded some mutual understanding and concessions between the North and the South. To accomplish these purposes a National Commercial Convention was called to meet at Louisville. Among others invited to be present was President Grant. On receipt of the invitation from the Hon. Millard Fillmore, Grant replied, expressing sympathy, but plead absence because of pressing official duties. Afterward it was made known that on the very day that Convention was in session in Louisville, Grant was down in Maryland, in attendance upon a second-class horse-trot!

Addresses were also made by the Hon. H. E. Nowell; Thomas Updegraff, attorney, and present Chairman of the Republican County Committee; the Hon. John T. Stoneman, brother of General Stoneman, and last Democratic candidate for Congress against Dunnan; Robert Quigley, a Republican lawyer; A. J. Jordan, Esq., Democrat; S. O'Brien, Democrat; Judge D. Baugh (an old friend of Gustav. Koerner), Republican; T. Arnold, Republican; T. Wood, druggist, Democrat; and ex-Senator D. Hammer, Democrat.

The meeting was a grand success. The Chappaqua Philosopher and the Missouri Patriot have many warm and zealous friends here. Clayton County, at the last election, gave Grant a majority of 5,00; to-day it stands a conceded majority for Greeley.

Liberalism in Johnson County, Iowa.

IOWA CITY, July 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Although our county (Johnson) gave Grant a small majority in '68, yet it can safely be relied upon being carried in November by Honest Horace Greeley. The Democracy are a unit for him, while many of the past upholders of the Gift-Taker's Administration have severed their connection with that corrupt body, and have declared their preference for the Cincinnati platform and candidates. Since the Baltimore Convention, the *Iowa Press*, organ of the Democratic State Central Committee, earnestly supports its nominees, and will labor incessantly to defeat the gentleman who had himself renominated at Philadelphia. The *Weekly Republican*—edited, of course, by our Postmaster!—the general case all over Iowa—has published a libel upon Mr. Greeley, copied from the Chicago *Journal*, a few copies of which are taken in this city.

The canvass this fall will be very animated, and both parties will muster their entire strength. The Greeley and Brown movement has already taken hold over the entire State, and the Chairmen of both Liberal and Democratic committees have issued calls for Conventions to meet in Des Moines on a similar day next month, to put in nomination a State ticket; which Conventions will undoubtedly follow the footsteps of our sister State across the Mississippi.

LIBERALIS.

Greeley Club at Racine, Wis.

RACINE, Wis., July 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last night we had our first Greeley and Brown meeting since the nominations at Cincinnati and Baltimore, to form a Greeley and Brown Campaign Club. We had a good turn-out for a business meeting. When election-day comes, look out for a good report from Racine City and County. We expect to have 1,000 members, and shall soon open a room for our head quarters, to be open every evening.

Our officers formerly belonged to the different political parties, and are of different nationalities,—all good and true men. They are as follows: James H. Keilley, President; Samuel Ritchie, William Beswick, John Vaughan, Paul Bohn, C. J. True, Thomas Dickinson, Vice Presidents; E. B. Jones, H. M. Wentworth, Recording Secretaries; N. G. Winslow, Corresponding Secretary; Martin Clancy, Jr., Treasurer; Henry Mitchel, E. B. Bates, Chris. Heck, A. G. Knight, Ira C. Paine, Wm. W. Vaughan, Thomas Talty, Charles Hewitt, H. D. Frath, George F. Judd, G. A. Bickeman, E. McEnery, and George Weifenbach, Executive Committee; Frank Lawrence, Hyland Raymond, Wm. Plate, George Chamberlain, D. Dingman, M. Werkman, Benjamin Armstrong, George Sprout, B. F. Weeks, Joseph Bohn, and J. O. Paddock, Finance Committee.

LIBERAL.

A Granite Operation at Fond du Lac, Wis.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., July 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

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This county will give a good account of itself in the polls in favor of this reform movement. We calculate to carry about one-fourth of the Republican vote for Greeley and Brown; and, if other parts of the State will do as well, the State will go for them triumphantly.

Liberalism in Clark County, Mo.

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To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There are not over three Democrats in this Clark County who have signified their intention of not voting for Greeley and Brown, and they will come all right before the election. There are known at present, definitely, about 50 Republicans who voted for Grant in 1868 for President who have signified their intention of supporting Greeley and Brown this year. Where Grant will get one Democratic vote, Greeley will get a hundred Republican votes.

You can rely on old Clark County doing her duty this year for Honest Old Horace Greeley, by giving him the largest majority the County ever gave for any President.

L. MOORE.

Greeley Ratification Meeting at Mason City, Ill.

MASON CITY, Ill., July 16.

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UNION.

Greeley Club at Fairbury, Ill.

FAIRBURY, Livingston Co., Ill., July 16.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

SIR: Here, in the stronghold of the Grant faction, a meeting was held to perfect the organization of a Greeley and Brown Club, on the 15th inst. An organization was made by electing H. M. Gillette, President; J. F. Fraley, Treasurer; J. F. Blackburn, Secretary; and Dawson Smith, Assistant Secretary. We will have at least 100 members before one week, and a large portion of them have always heretofore acted with the Republican party, in spite of the assertion, made immediately after the Cincinnati Convention, by Grant men, that there would not be three Republicans in this Township that would support Greeley. Th good work gains daily, and the 1,500 majority in Livingston County for Grant in 1868, will be exchanged in November for a majority for our standard-bearer, Horace Greeley. Yours for success,

A REPUBLICAN.

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To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of this place held a ratification meeting in Rossbacher Hall, last Saturday evening, DR. N. TEAL, of this place, presiding. DR. TEAL announced himself "a Greeley man throughout," and declared that he was unequivocally in favor of Reform, based upon the principles declared in the Cincinnati platform, and that he was willing to strike hands with all patriots who would unite in the support of the worthy Sage of Chappaqua.

A committee of five was then appointed to draft resolutions to be indorsed by the Greeley Club, to be organized at the next meeting.

The Hon. J. B. Stoll, of Ligonier, who was present, was loudly called for. He responded in his usual eloquent style, in a speech of some length, in which he gave a number of good reasons for the great movement in opposition to the Administration, and strong arguments to prove the propriety of all patriots, of all parties, uniting in the support of the Honest Farmer. Mr. Stoll's well-made points elicited frequent and hearty applause.

Though it was quite late when Mr. Stoll closed his address, three were repeated calls for Dr. J. R. Baker, of Columbia City, who responded with a spicy little speech of about 15 minutes, which was received with intense applause.

There was a large attendance, and the utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the entire meeting, which closed with three rousing cheers for Greeley and Brown, and another three for the Hon. J. B. Stoll for Auditor of State.

A Grant meeting had been announced at the Mitchell Hall, but it was slimly attended—opinion than any other man the country had ever produced. Grant had dragged the Presidential office in the mire.

The Hon. Reuben Noble, Democrat, was the first speaker. He said that Grant, by his disposition to accept favors,—from a brown-stone house in Philadelphia to a bristle-pup from Posey County, Indiana,—had, to say the least, lowered the respect due the Presidential office. The associations of Grant since his election had been evil continually. You remember that at the choice of the war, a stricken commerce and a paralyzed business demanded some mutual understanding and concessions between the North and the South. To accomplish these purposes a National Commercial Convention was called to meet at Louisville. Among others invited to be present was President Grant. On receipt of the invitation from the Hon. Millard Fillmore, Grant replied, expressing sympathy, but plead absence because of pressing official duties. Afterward it was made known that on the very day that Convention was in session in Louisville, Grant was down in Maryland, in attendance upon a second-class horse-trot!

Addresses were also made by the Hon. H. E. Nowell; Thomas Updegraff, attorney, and present Chairman of the Republican County Committee; the Hon. John T. Stoneman, brother of General Stoneman, and last Democratic candidate for Congress against Dunnan; Robert Quigley, a Republican lawyer; A. J. Jordan, Esq., Democrat; S. O'Brien, Democrat; Judge D. Baugh (an old friend of Gustav. Koerner), Republican; T. Arnold, Republican; T. Wood, druggist, Democrat; and ex-Senator D. Hammer, Democrat.

The meeting was a grand success. The Chappaqua Philosopher and the Missouri Patriot have many warm and zealous friends here. Clayton County, at the last election, gave Grant a majority of 5,00; to-day it stands a conceded majority for Greeley.

Liberalism in Johnson County, Iowa.

IOWA CITY, July 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Although our county (Johnson) gave Grant a small majority in '68, yet it can safely be relied upon being carried in November by Honest Horace Greeley. The Democracy are a unit for him, while many of the past upholders of the Gift-Taker's Administration have severed their connection with that corrupt body, and have declared their preference for the Cincinnati platform and candidates. Since the Baltimore Convention, the *Iowa Press*, organ of the Democratic State Central Committee, earnestly supports its nominees, and will labor incessantly to defeat the gentleman who had himself renominated at Philadelphia. The *Weekly Republican*—edited, of course, by our Postmaster!—the general case all over Iowa—has published a libel upon Mr. Greeley, copied from the Chicago *Journal*, a few copies of which are taken in this city.

The canvass this fall will be very animated, and both parties will muster their entire strength. The Greeley and Brown movement has already taken hold over the entire State, and the Chairmen of both Liberal and Democratic committees have issued calls for Conventions to meet in Des Moines on a similar day next month, to put in nomination a State ticket; which Conventions will undoubtedly follow the footsteps of our sister State across the Mississippi.

LIBERALIS.

Greeley Club at Racine, Wis.

RACINE, Wis., July 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last night we had our first Greeley and Brown meeting since the nominations at Cincinnati and Baltimore, to form a Greeley and Brown Campaign Club. We had a good turn-out for a business meeting. When election-day comes, look out for a good report from Racine City and County. We expect to have 1,000 members, and shall soon open a room for our head quarters, to be open every evening.

Our officers formerly belonged to the different political parties, and are of different nationalities,—all good and true men. They are as follows: James H. Keilley, President; Samuel Ritchie, William Beswick, John Vaughan, Paul Bohn, C. J. True, Thomas Dickinson, Vice Presidents; E. B. Jones, H. M. Wentworth, Recording Secretaries; N. G. Winslow, Corresponding Secretary; Martin Clancy, Jr., Treasurer; Henry Mitchel, E. B. Bates, Chris. Heck, A. G. Knight, Ira C. Paine, Wm. W. Vaughan, Thomas Talty, Charles Hewitt, H. D. Frath, George F. Judd, G. A. Bickeman, E. McEnery, and George Weifenbach, Executive Committee; Frank Lawrence, Hyland Raymond, Wm. Plate, George Chamberlain, D. Dingman, M. Werkman, Benjamin Armstrong, George Sprout, B. F. Weeks, Joseph Bohn, and J. O. Paddock, Finance Committee.

LIBERAL.

A Granite Operation at Fond du Lac, Wis.

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A Grant meeting had been announced at the Mitchell Hall, but it was slimly attended—only about 20 persons being present to address the meeting, the lights were extinguished at an early hour, and the few Administrationists in attendance quietly sought their homes. Some of the most influential Republicans in the city unreservedly declare for "the Philosopher with the old-white hat." The Liberal sentiment in this place is fairly typified in the case of Liberalism throughout the State, Indiana will, next November, give an overwhelming majority for the Cincinnati nominees. The Democrats and the Liberal Republicans are a unit for Greeley and Brown.

E. PORTER.

The Ultimate Measure of Cruelty.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The first case of any importance as testing the working of the law for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was tried yesterday, July 16, before Justice Dunderstood. As the public are interested in this matter, we ask you to publish in your widely circulating paper a short report of the case:

The case was brought before Justice Branson, on a warrant taken out by J. L. Branson, Agent for the Society. A change of venue was taken by the defendant to Justice Daggett. The Hon. Elliott Anthony and Isaac Pedrick, Esq., volunteered for the prosecution, and the Hon. Mr. Williamson was attorney for the defence. The prosecuting witnesses were two of our well known business men of high respectability and character,—Mr. John G. Shortall and J. H. Dwight. These gentlemen both testified to having seen one of the horses attached to stage 168, of Mr. Young's line, working with a sore on its shoulders the size of the palm of a man's hand. They saw it several times as it passed and repassed them. They called the attention of the driver to it, but he very insultingly referred them to Mr. Young. They hunted up Mr. Young, but he informed them that he knew how to run a "bus line," and ordered the driver to go ahead on another trip. And the poor, galled horse had to go.

Mr. Young's defence was, that it was only a "collar-boil," and the existence of collar-boils was no reason why a horse should not work; that the boil was only about as big as a silver quarter of a dollar, etc. Dr. Withers, Veterinary Surgeon of the Chicago City Railway Company, Mr. Young's witness, said he had been cruelty to work horses with bad collar-boils, and he sent them to the hospital."

The speech of Mr. Anthony was an able and masterly effort, and his appeal that the law for the protection of dumb animals should be enforced, was truly eloquent; that cruelty of this kind, inflicted, as it often is, upon the dumb and defenceless creature, was doubly criminal. Mr. Williamson, of the defence, was a member of the Legislature, and voted for the law, and said: "It was a good law, a glorious law, and should be enforced." Justice Daggett said there was no doubt of cruelty under the statute; but, as the defence had softened the matter down somewhat, he would only impose a fine of $10 and costs.

The Society feel they have a law now that will enable them to protect dumb animals, and need the co-operation of all good citizens.

ZENAS.

CHICAGO, July 17.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Humane Society dismissed the case against Mr. Young and the Z. I. P. 'bus line, not, as the *Post* says, because they "lacked evidence," but to demonstrate to these gentlemen that they had no ill-feeling to them, and as a recognition of an effort which they thought they saw in those Companies to reform the abuses. We know how to be generous as well as just.

J. L. BRANSON, Agent.

CHICAGO, July 17.

MINNESOTA.

Mr. Donnelly's Position.

From the St. Paul Dispatch.

NINESORS, Minn., July 13, 1872.

Major John Kennedy, Chairman of the Republican District Committee of the second Congressional District of Minnesota, Hastings, Minn.:

DEAR SIR: If my name is presented in the Republican District Convention which meets in Hastings on Tuesday next, as a candidate for the Congressional nomination, I would be obliged to you if you would make it known that I could not accept the candidacy if nominated.

I know it is not always in good taste to decline an honor before it is offered; but the kind manner in which you and many other friends lead me to believe that my nomination by that Convention is among the probabilities, and I feel that it would be unfair to the leading elements of strength in the Convention to place itself in a false position.

A brief statement of the reasons which actuate me is due to myself and the Convention. I have been prominently identified for some years past with the doctrine that in a nation like ours, based on the universality of citizenship, and the equality of all citizens before the law, the Government, the creature of all, has no right, under any pretence, to use its powers to enrich one part of the community by taxes levied indirectly upon the rest. Other several questions, which contests the Republican party of Minnesota finally adopted this doctrine and in their State Convention of last year clearly expressed it in the following language:

Resolved, That the essence of true equality and civility; and that it is beyond the constitutional power of the General Government to discriminate, in its legislation, between different classes of the people, to enrich those engaged in some pursuits by taxes levied on those engaged in other pursuits, as this must, in the last analysis, be a means of wealth for some, while it is an engine of destruction to others. That such a policy is an unjust one, has been shown heretofore in our history, and tends to absorb in the hands of the few, the substance of the many, and thus create those privileged classes which ever and anywhere, when the wealth of the few is made secure, threaten the very existence of our free institutions.

I had earnestly hoped and believed that the Republican party of the Nation, in their Convention in Philadelphia, would have adopted similar views; or if this was not regarded as expedient, would, at least, have followed the example of the Democratic Convention, and have remitted the whole matter to the people, pledging their candidate for the Presidency to abide and obey the popular verdict upon the question. The Republicans of the nation would then have had an opportunity at the ballot-box to determine whether their great party should hereafter represent the doctrines of Protection or Free Trade.

You may judge, sir, the profound grief I felt when I saw that Convention boldly commit itself to the doctrine of Protection, in language more unequivocal than was ever employed even by the old Whig party in its palmiest days. The Convention well knew that the West was deeply agitated about the Tariff; they well knew that this State and other Western States had taken strong ground in favor of a tariff for revenue alone; they well knew that a large majority of Germans was the breath of life to that Missouri movement of which the Cincinnati Convention was the outgrowth. But instead of avoiding the issue by the Convention, they adopted a resolution, of which Colonel John W. Forney, a leading Republican journalist, says:

The platform takes pronounced ground in favor of a Protective Tariff. No public expression of the party, assembled in National Convention, since its organization, has been at the same time so strong and so prudently worded. It promises to maintain protective duties on all arts essential to home production or manufacture. There is not even a suspicion of free trade in the platform.

The resolution in question pledges the party, if continued in

MAIL LINE
Star Line
PRINTING.
Dimension Stone
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17.

Local finances and trade are dull. Money is abundant, and many of the banks would be willing to take first-class 60-day paper at 8 and 9 per cent. The encouraging prospects for fine crops prevent any upward movement of prices for grain, and keep those markets quiet. The great activity in building disburses large amounts to workmen, and from their hands it flows into the savings banks, where deposits are increasing.

Exchange was firm to-day, at 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

THE NEW BONDS.

A Washington letter of the 14th says that Secretary Boutwell, in an interview with Mr. Jay Cooke, expressed his views as conclusive against any attempt to put any more of the new bonds on the European market at present, and said he should wait for a more favorable opportunity.

EXPENSES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Some of those who attempt to apologize for the enormous expenditures of the Government for current expenses during the past few years, say that it is an evidence of the development of the resources of the country, and of its progress in wealth and population. If the increase of expenses of the Government were in *proportion* to the increase in population, and in addition to this, the additional expense of carrying the debt incurred to carry on the late war, this argument might hold good, but statistics show that, exclusive of the interest on the debt, the ordinary expenses of the Government have been increased to nearly double the amount *per capita* they were before the war. A recent essay of Mr. David A. Wells, published by the Cobden Club, shows that the ordinary expenditures of our National Government in 1792—the first year accurately reported—were $1,870,000. They increased to $6,504,000 in 1808; to $13,134,000 in 1820; having been higher, of course, during the years of war, 1812-1815. From 1821 to 1830 the average ordinary expenses were $12,300,609, or $1.07 for each person; from 1831 to 1841, $24,780,000, or $1.61 *per capita*; from 1841 to 1851, $33,760,000, or $1.63 *per capita*; and from 1851 to 1861, $57,670,000, or $2.06 *per capita*.

But in 1871 the total expenditures of the Government for ordinary expenses and for interest on the public debt reached an aggregate in round figures of $300,000,000; or, as stated by Mr. Wells, an annual tax of $7.23 *per capita* of the total population of the United States, or three and a half times as much as it was before the war. It would naturally be presumed that the interest on the debt incurred in the war, and the increase in the pension list should represent all the legitimate increase *per capita* of the population that should be expected since 1861. Examination shows that the present interest on the public debt is an annual tax of $2.86 *per capita*, and the payment of pensions an annual tax of 75c *per capita* of the total population of the United States and Territories. Even if we deduct these two items as being a legitimate and unavoidable increase of the current expenses of the Government in consequence of the war, we have still an annual cost of $2.62 *per capita* for the ordinary expenses of the Government, against $2.06 in 1861. It is, of course, to be expected that the grand aggregate for ordinary expenses of the Government should increase in something like the same ratio as the increase of population, but it will be seen that, even throwing out the increase of expense caused by the war, the cost of administration of the laws has increased 30 per cent faster than the increase of population. In 1860-61, with a total population of 31,443,321 the total disbursements of the Government for the Civil and Miscellaneous list, War Department, Navy Department, Pensions, Indians, and interest on the Public Debt, were $66,546,645, or at the rate of $2.10 *per capita*; now, leaving out the interest on the public debt, and the $28,340,000 per annum paid for pensions, we find that the expense of administration is $2.62 *per capita*, or at least $18,000,000 per annum more than it would be if the Government were conducted on the same basis of simplicity as before the war. This excess, after all due allowance for increased expenses caused by the war.

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE WEST.

The Boston *Advertiser* claims that if the people of Massachusetts do not get low rates of transportation for freights—and especially breadstuffs—from the West, they must be classed as a "decaying community." It is their destiny to live by manufacturing and commerce. Statistics of last year show that Maine and New Hampshire raised bread enough to last the people of those States about ten days; that Massachusetts and Rhode Island did not raise enough to last a single day; and that New England purchases about one hundred millions of bushels of grain per annum. But recently King Vanderbilt has levied a tax on nearly all this bread brought from the West, by adding forty millions to the capital stock of the New York Central Railroad, none of which stock has been paid in to afford additional facilities for transportation, but on which annual dividends must be paid out of increased charges for freight, etc. The *Advertiser* winds up by advocating a double track railroad from Boston to some point on the St. Lawrence where it will connect with the new system of Canadian roads to the West.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '62	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '64	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '65	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116	116½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114¼	115
10-40s	112¼	....
United States 5s. (new issue)	112¼	....
United States Currency 6s	114¼	114¾
Central Pacific gold 7-30s	100 and int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 and int.	
Cook County 7s	100 and int.	
Illinois County and Town 10s	95@98	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109½@109¾@110@110¼	....

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Wednesday, July 17, 1872.

[..] st, bet Division and Bradley sts, e f, 26x[..] ft, dated July 14; consideration, $1,000.
Taylor st, near Sibley st, n f, 24x102 ft, dated [..]; consideration, $1,200.
Lots 1 and 2, in Block 25, in Smith's, n e ¼ Sec 18, [..], dated May 1: consideration, $5,000.
[..] in Smith's west 125 ft of Lots 5, 8, and [..] Block 3, of Ellis' West Addition, with buildings, dated April 18; consideration, $3,800.
[..] in Block 8 of Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated June 24; consideration, $600.
West [..] ft of Lots 9 and 10, in Green's Block [..], dated July 8; consideration, $9,341.
LaSalle st, bet Lake and Water sts, e f, 20x80 ft, dated June 25; consideration, $10,000.
Clark st, n w cor of Couch place, e f, undivided [..], dated June 15; consideration, $18,000.
Marshfield av, [..] ft n of Van Buren st, w f, 40x[..] ft, dated April 8; consideration, $2,666.
Hickory st, bet Fuller and Fort sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 17; consideration, $675.
Lot 16, in Wilson's [..] 231 of a 664 ft of w ½ n w ¼ [..], dated July 4; consideration, $2,000.
Same as the above, dated July 15; consideration, $2,125.
Lots 5 and 6, in Brown and Stewart's Lots 5 and [..] in Block 8, of South Branch Addition, dated June 27; consideration, $2,610.
West Lake st, near Cassitt st, s f, 25 ft, dated June 1; consideration, $3,000.
Lots 38 and 39, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated [..]; consideration, $1,480.
Lots 39 to 41, in Block 4, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated July 3; consideration, $3,000.
[..] st, between Kinzie and Hubbard, w f, 25 [..] to alley, dated June 28; consideration, $1,850.
[..] in Greenebaum's Lots 11 and 12, in Block [..] Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 28; consideration, [..].
West Twelfth st, 218 ft e of Robey, s f, 72x125 ft, dated June 24; consideration, $3,000.
West Twelfth st, 97 ft w of Lincoln, s f, 24x125 ft, dated June 19; consideration, $1,000.
West Twelfth st, 121 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 24x[..] ft, dated June 19; consideration, $1,000.
[..] Block 8, of Davis et al w ½ of n w ¼ [..], dated July 3; consideration, $800.
[..] and 47, in same, dated July 3; consideration, $1,600.
[..] w ¼ Lots 118 and 121, of Bronson's Addition, with buildings, dated July 3; consideration, $1,000.
[..] st, [..] ft s of Washington st, e f, 50x125 ft, [..] Block 35, same Addition, dated [..]; consideration, $20,000.
[..] in Block 62, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated July 17; consideration, $850.
[..] st, near Laimbeer st, s f, 50x99½ ft, dated [..]; consideration, $2,500.
[..] Gibson's Block 60, School Section Addition, dated June 10; consideration, $1,125.
[..] of Lot 1, in Block 82, on s e cor of [..] and Market sts, dated May 11; consideration, $1,000.
Same as the above, dated May 11; consideration, [..].
Lots [..], in Block 16, Pierce's Addition to [..], dated July 3; consideration, $1,200.
[..] st, w cor of Couch place, e f, und ¼ of 36 [..], dated June 15; consideration, $18 000.
[..] av, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts, [..] to alley, dated July 14; consideration, [..].
Lots 10 and 11, in Block 10, in Holstein, dated [..]; consideration, $1,000.
Lots [..], 11, and 12, in Block 12, in Holstein, dated [..]; consideration, $1,800.
[..] st, between Lake and Randolph sts, w f, [..], dated July 10; consideration, $3,500.
[..] and 25 of Lot 4, in Block 9, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 17; consideration, $1,500.
[..] st, w of and near Hoyne st, n f, 25 ft [..], dated April 6; consideration, $1 200.
[..] st, between Ontario and Ohio [..] ft, dated May 15; consideration, [..].
[..] av, near Houston st, s w f, 25 ft to [..], dated July 16; consideration, $1,700.
Lots 21 to 25 in Walker & Kreigh's resubdivision of Blocks 13 and 14 of Smith's ne Sec 18, 39, 14, dated July 15; consideration, $18,000.
[..] in Cassitt's Addition, dated March 5; consideration, $2,000.
[..] Park av, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh sts, w f, 66 ft, dated June 10; consideration, [..].
[..] ft e of Wood st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 14; consideration, $800.
Same as the above, dated March 11; consideration, [..].
[..] st, bet Canalport av and Twenty-second [..] to alley, with building, dated June [..]; consideration, $600.
[..] st, bet Harrison and Polk sts, w f, [..], dated May 30; consideration, $2 800.
[..] n f and near Twenty ninth st, [..] to alley, dated June 10; consideration, $1,000.
[..] s of and near Taylor st, e f, 24 ft to [..], dated [..] 28; consideration, $600.
Same as above, dated July 13; consideration, $600.
Milwaukee av, 804-10 ft s e of Lincoln st, n e f, 25x116 ft, dated June 4; consideration, $2,600.
Washington st, n e cor of Fifth av, s f, 40 21-100x113½ ft, dated April 24; consideration, $83,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 1 and 2, in Block 13, Ravenswood, dated May 28; consideration, $2,600.
Lot 3 and 4, in Block 13, same, June 3; consideration, $2,300.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 5, in Block 1, of Hitchcock's n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 15; consideration, $1,600.
Lot 29, in Block 1, in O. A. Bogue's Second Addition in n e ¼ Sec 1, 38 14, dated May 15; consideration, $327.
Lot 28, in same, dated May 15; consideration, $327.
Lot 24, in Block 1, of P D Smith's s ½ of n e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated March 15; consideration, $400.
Lots 25 and 26, in Block 2, of Berdel's subdivision of west part of Lot 8, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Sept. 2, 1871; consideration, $768.
Und ½ of 9 acres in s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $9,000.
Lot 28, in Block 2, of Prout & Colman's s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $350.
Thomas av, n e corner of Fiftieth st, w f, 24x124½ ft, dated July 9; consideration, $200.
Thomas av, 216 ft n of Fiftieth st, w f, 24x124½ ft, dated July 3; consideration, $200.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 to 6 and 17 to 22, in Block 6, of Hansborough and Hess, e ½ of s w ¼ Section 36, 40, 13, dated July 15; consideration, $12,000.
Lot 9, in Block 8, in Borden's w ½ of s e ¼, Section 36, 40, 13, dated June 25; consideration, $2,500.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1871.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	2,515	2,950	1,478	1,681
Wheat, bu	28,470	40,316	1,070	22,587
Corn, bu	229,862	189,030	231,120	240,729
Oats, bu	18,080	9,250	92,328	987
Rye, bu	8,420	9,723	760	4,270
Barley, bu	3,650	3,650	....	....
Grass seed, lbs	4,200	....	22,900	....
Flax seed, lbs	2,000	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	33,600	10,484	....	....
Cured meats, lbs	78,170	12,850	202,700	....
Beef, brls	....	....	8	6
Pork, brls	4,871	....	51	56
Lard, lbs	1,311	20,425	63,829	74,671
Tallow, lbs	6,330	6,420	49,000	....
Butter, lbs	20,631	50,200	6,000	10,880
Live hogs, No	6,000	4,268	2,800	2,469
Cattle, No	1,914	1,961	1,332	[illegible]
Sheep, No	398	901	....	....
Hides, lbs	69,030	81,430	60,612	5,286
Highwines, brls	398	38	288	301
Wool, lbs	274,940	85,390	354,760	61,975
Potatoes, bu	2,501	579	29	....
Lumber, m	4,816	5,699	1,978	3,000
Shingles, m	1,990	2,982	1,610	2,378
Lath, m	310	261	282	301
Salt, brls	2,770	2,884	1,183	2,511

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,902 bu wheat; 694 bu corn; 4,871 bu oats; 2,487 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 26 cars wheat; 641 1-2 cars and 29,100 bu corn; 11 cars and 1,300 bu oats; 2 1-2 cars rye; 3 cars barley. Total (684 cars), 345,000 bu.

The produce markets were again quiet to-day, most of them dull, but steady, there being but small changes in prices, except in pork. The disposition to trade, either way, was not very strong, and there was no pressure in the way of receipts. The chronicled receipts of pork were heavy, but the greater portion of that set down for yesterday was really received previously (since the 9th), and has been heretofore returned as "sundries" by the owners of the vessels on which it arrived. The shipping movement was more brisk than for two or three days past. Groceries were again in large demand, and an exceedingly firm feeling was prevalent. This was especially the case with coffee, rice, and refined sugars, though syrup was the only article for which the market approached dulness. Dry goods remain quiet without important change in values. Brown and bleached cottons, prints, and ginghams were firmly held, while ticks, denims, cambrics, and unseasonable goods generally were quoted easy. Butter was firm, choice grades readily commanding the advanced prices recently established. No further change was noticeable in the cheese market. Business was reported quiet all around and the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained. The fish market was active and generally firm, the exception being mackerel, which are lower East. Dried fruits continue dull and weak, notably so for domestic varieties, which are meeting with only a limited inquiry. Hay, hides, and leather remain without quotable change. A good demand existed for lumber at the yards, and the changes in quotations were few and unimportant. The stocks generally speaking are in good working condition. Hard wood lumber met with moderate demand, and, in view of the fact that the stocks are small for this portion of the year, a firmer tone pervades the market. The metal and tinners' stock market exhibits a good degree of activity,—and for pig tin and copper bottoms, prices were lower on the former and higher on the last-named articles. Iron and steel were in good inquiry and firm at about previous figures. Nails sold to a large extent on interior account, upon the basis of $6.00 rates. In consequence of light receipts and a larger demand, the market for salt was more active, and for Saginaw, coarse, and Onondaga grades prices were advanced 10c. For other varieties quotations remain substantially the same as noted for some days past. Building materials were active and firmer. Broomcorn, beans, and cooperage again ruled dull and easy. Eggs sold to a light extent at 10a11c per doz for poor packages, and 12c for choice. Wool was in limited request and easier on common to medium grades. Railroad freights continue active and firmer.

We still have nearly 6,700,000 bu of grain in store in this city, notwithstanding the herculean efforts of a few shippers to lessen our stocks during the past few weeks. The prospect now is that much of our new grain will necessarily be mixed with the old, for lack of separate storage room. This fact will not make so much difference as in some former years, except in barley, which is almost always deteriorated by mixing with the old.

Highwines were steady, and rather quiet. Early the market was quoted dull, but there were few offerings, and holders would accept nothing below yesterday's quotations. Sales were made of 150 brls at 87c. The market strengthened afterward, and at the close there was a buyer at 87 1-2c, with 88c asked.

Lake freights were more active at yesterday's rates, at which all the offerings were readily taken; and some holders asked an advance of 1 2c at the close. A total of 17 charters was reported, which will carry out 40,000 bu wheat, 300,000 bu corn, and 80,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed steady at 7 1-2c on wheat, 7c on corn, 6 1-2c on barley, and 5c on oats to Buffalo; 12 1-2c on wheat, and 12c on corn to Oswego; 13c on wheat, and 12 1-2c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were unchanged at 24c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were less active. Mess pork was weak, apparently in pursuance of the same tactics as was noted yesterday. Reports continue to come in of large shipments of pork made, or arranged for, from other cities to this point, though but little of it has yet arrived. Of course, there are few here who want to take the pork and pay for it, though it is probable that much of the 20,000 brls of pork bought here a few since on Canadian account will be supplied from Milwaukee and one or two other points. It was rumored that the parties who are most extensively long for this month and next, have voluntarily let down the prices yesterday and to-day, for the double purpose of staving off the outside pork and of taking on an additional line of options for next month, on which to squeeze the short sellers when the time comes. There may be no foundation for the latter part of the inference. Pork for this month was not wanted t-day; it was nominal at 25a30c per brl above August, which was only in light demand. There was a fair movement, early in September pork, but the offerings were much in excess of the demand, and prices soon weakened. The stocks of mess pork in the West are thus estimated: Chicago, 96 000 brls; Cincinnati, 32,000 brls; St. Louis, 20,000 brls; Milwaukee, 12,000 brls; New Orleans, 26,000 brls; Missouri and Mississippi River towns, 20,000 brls; Louisville, 15,000 brls; *en route* for Chicago, 7,000 brls. Total, 268,000 brls. Winter lard was in good demand, but there was none offering; summer lard steady. Meats quiet and unchanged.

The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $13.50a13.75; do seller August, $13.37 1-2a13.50; do seller September, $12.87 1-2a13 00; do seller December nominal, at $12.20a12.25. Lard, cash or seller July, $9.25a9.50; summer lard, $7.80a7.85. Dry salted meats, 5a5 1-8c for shoulders, and 6 7-8a7c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Box meats 1-4a3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer shoulders at 4 1-2c; do long clear, 7 1 8c; do Stretfords, 7 1-4a7 3 8c. Sweet pickled hams, 12a13 1-2c for winter, and 10a11c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 1 8c for shoulders; 7 3 4a7 7-8c for short ribs; 8 1-8a8 1-4c for clear; 12a14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9 00; extra mess beef, $10 00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8a8 1-4c. Sales were reported of 300 brls mess pork, seller August, at $13.50; 250 brls do at $13.25; 2,000 brls do, seller September, at $13.00; 1 250 brls do at $12.87 1-2; 200 brls prime mess pork at $10.00; 200 tcs new lard at 7 3 4c; 146 tcs county lard, winter, at 8 3-4c; 250 brls tallow at 8c; 37 pkgs yellow grease at 6 1-2c.

Flour was in improved demand on good to choice spring extras for shipment, but little else was wanted. Prices were steady. Bran was firmer, with sales of 10 tons at $11.50 on track. Sales of flour were reported of 200 brls mixed winter extras at $6 75; 300 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $7.50; 100 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.50; 150 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.50, 100 brls do at $5.00; 800 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $3.50; 80 brls do at $3.25; 100 brls do at $3 00; 50 brls rye flour at $4 00. Total, 2,480 brls. The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7.50@9.50
Spring extras, choice	6.25@7.00
Spring Minnesotas	6.50@7.50
Spring superfines	3.75@4.00
Rye flour	[illegible]

Wheat was slow but steady, at an average decline of about ½c per bu from yesterday, comparing the bulk of the trading of the two days. The ticker (as the office telegram is called) announced Liverpool unchanged, but some private despatches quoted that market as easier, with very fine weather for the crops nearly all over Europe. Reports from various sections of the Northwest are to the effect that the wheat crop is magnificent, and will far exceed all the estimates hitherto published, while there is no doubt that considerable quantities of new wheat will arrive here in the early part of August. New York was reported firmer, and scarce, but easier towards the close; this weakened August somewhat, but had no effect on cash lots. Winter wheat is in some demand, and there are buyers at $1.60a1.65 for white, and $1.45a1.50 for red, but none has arrived yet. Seller August opened at $1.19 1-2, fell to $1.18 3-8, improved to $1.19, and weakened to $1.18 5 8 at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1 25a1 25 1-2. Seller September sold at $1.10; and seller the year at $1 08 1-2a1.09. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.27; 1,600 bu do at $1.26 1-2; 30,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1 25 1-2; 22,400 bu do at $1.25 1 4; 30,000 bu do at $1.25; 800 bu No. 3 spring (special house) at $1.10; 1 200 bu rejected spring at $1.04. Total, 87,200 bu.

Corn was slow of sale, and about ½c per bu lower, but quite steady at the decline, for which there was no discoverable reason, other than finer weather, the shipments being slightly greater than the receipts, while New York was quoted firm. There were few buying orders on the floor, from other points. The shippers took hold with moderate freedom, and held the market steady, in the absence of any but the most moderate speculative demand. The best demand was for rejected, which was wanted for shipment. Seller August opened at 42 1-4c, improved to 42 1-2c, declined to 42c, and closed at 42 1 8c. Seller September sold at 43 3 8a43 5 8c, closing at 43 3 8a43 1-2c. Regular No. 2 closed at 41a41 1 8c, and fresh receipts at 41 3 8c. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 at 42c; 5,000 bu do at 41 7 8c; 76,000 bu do at 41 3-4c; 14,000 bu do at 41 5-8c; 122,600 bu do at 41 1-2c; 31,000 bu do at 41 3 8c; 42,400 bu do at 41 1 4c; 30,000 bu do at 41 1-8c; 85,000 bu do at 41c; 15 200 bu rejected at 38 3 4c; 2,600 bu do at 38 5-8c; 10,400 bu do at 38 1-2c; 3,200 bu do at 38 1-4c; 2 000 bu yellow at 42c; 400 bu no grade at 37c; 400 bu do at 36 1-2c; 400 bu do at 36c; 400 bu do at 35 1-2c; 400 bu do at 35c; 2,400 bu do at 33c; 21 000 bu No. 2 at 42 5-8c, free on board; 11,200 bu do at 41 3 4c, afloat; 11,000 bu high mixed at 42 1-2c, afloat. Total, 432 900 bu.

Oats were less active, but quite firm at the medium quotations of yesterday, being steady during the greater part of the session, under a fair inquiry for this month, though August took the lead to-day, selling at 26 3-8a26 5-8c. Seller September sold at 26 1-4a26 1-2c, and seller the year at 25 3 4c, all closing at the inside. Seller the month sold at 27 1-4a27 3 4c, closing firm. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu at 28c; 1,800 bu at 27 7 8c; 56 000 bu at 27 3 4c; 15,000 bu at 27 5-8c; 34,000 bu at 27 1-2c; 1,800 bu short receipts at 27 1-4c; 600 bu rejected at 23c. Total 111,000 bu.

Rye was dull and weak, declining 2a3c under a rather heavy pressure to sell. Sale was made early of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 58c; and later of 1,200 bu do at 57c; the market closing at 56½c. Seller August was offered at 55 1-2c; and 54c was bid for seller September.

Barley was more active and firmer on the future, at 58 1-2a59c for new No. 2 seller September, with most trading at the outside towards the close. Old No. 2 was firm at 53c bid all through the session, except for lots in the Union Elevator, reversing the old rule that "in union there is strength." Cash sales were made of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 54c; 400 bu do at 53c; 1,200 bu do (Union) at 50c; 400 bu No. 3 at 45c; 400 bu do at 44c. Total, 6,000 bu.

Geo. F. Moore & Co., of Boston, write as follows, in their circular, about wool:

We are now in the midst of the heaviest supply of foreign wool that we have had on the market at any one time in many years, and our own clip is now off and coming to market, and so large is the aggregate of these two that buyers feel that holding off must bring wool to a lower range of prices; meanwhile, they are very low in stocks, and have the choice of two courses before them—to either shut up their mills or buy wool.

In Europe there is about the same condition of trade, except in goods, which are active. We see so large stocks, and let us not forget that anxiety to realize high prices and the benefit of an active market led to very early and rapid shipments, and the accumulations in our own and European markets are due to this cause rather than any increase in production, which we have shown in previous reports not to be the case, as the best information from all wool-growing countries has established the fact that there is a very large aggregate decrease in the world's production, while the manufacturing and consumption of manufactures of our staple in more varied styles and fabrics is largely increased. Another cause for the accumulation of stocks is the smaller purchases made by manufacturers in the last four months—when it is remembered that sales for the period just named have been very much less than during the corresponding period of previous years, and that the rush of wool to market has been very much more rapid (always in proportion to the inducement, which was great), the following figures will be interesting. They were sent us by our correspondents in England, a careful, reliable and well-informed house, and are well sustained by other information.

Estimate fine wool supply from Colonies:

256,000	bales have been offered.
220,000	bales to be offered June-July, sales 1872.
70,000	bales probable decrease and shipments direct.
147,000	bales left after June-July series.
693,000	bales, as compared with imports of last year.

The stocks of all wools are very much larger in Europe than during the corresponding periods of previous years. Our own stock of foreign wool is from 33,000 to 35,000 bales, and all direct shipments from Australia and New Zealand are in, and nearly so from the River Platte. The shipments from Cape of Good Hope will be scattered over a larger period than last year, owing to the defective transportation in that colony.

From very careful calculations, we have arrived at the following facts, namely: That we had on hand, in Boston and New York, Jan. 1, 1871, and imported during the year a total of 100,663,289 pounds; that we had on hand, Jan. 1, 1872, and imported to July 1, 1872, 76,903,498 pounds, making a total of 23,659,791 pounds; that, to place us on Jan. 1, 1873, where we were Jan. 1, 1872, we must yet import 23,699,791 pounds.

Our domestic clip for 1871 was estimated by prudent judges to be a little rising 119,000,000 pounds. In 1872 it will not be larger; the decrease in some sections being sufficient to counterbalance the increase in others. Therefore it will be seen that we produce and import more than two hundred and ten millions of pounds all wools. There was consumed in 1870:

	Pounds.
Of domestic wool	155,848,403
Of foreign wool	17,672,718
Total consumed	173,521,121

exclusive of worsted fabrics, carpets, and hosiery, and showing that we have a running capacity (aside from these manufactories which consume largely of wool), of 8,274 sets of cards.

At the moment, information as to the extent to which wool is used in the products not included in the above figures, is not at hand, but it will stretch the grand total probably from two hundred and ten to two hundred and twenty millions, and this we regard as a satisfactory check to our figures.

While, therefore, in the first half of the year 1872, we have imported more than we needed, with the domestic clip coming forward, yet twenty-three millions more are needed to place us on a par with 1871. It will be seen that we are in heavy stock, though, if we consider that before July, 1873, we shall need from fifty to sixty millions to give us a good start for that year, the position is rather flattering to the general judgment, and shows that the action of the trade is based on sound principles.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were quiet, pork was dull, lard nominal, wheat firm, corn and oats steady. Sales on the call were: 35,000 bu wheat seller August, at $1.18 3-4; 5,000 bu do seller last half August, at $1.19; 60,000 bu corn seller August, at 42 1 8c; 10,000 bu do seller September, at 43 3 8c; 5,000 bu oats seller August, at 26 1-2c; 15,000 bu do seller the year, at 26c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller July	$13 50	13 75
Mess pork, seller August	13.37½	13.45
Mess pork, seller September	12.90	13.12½
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Mess pork, seller the year	....	....
Lard, cash	....	9 50
Wheat, cash or seller July	1.25¼	1 25½
Wheat, seller August	1.18¾	1.18⅞
Wheat, seller first half August	1.20¼	1.2[illegible]
Wheat, seller September	1.09¼	1 10¼
Wheat, seller the year	1.08½	1 09
Corn, cash or seller July	40½	41¼
Corn, seller August	42⅛	42¼
Corn, seller September	43⅜	43½
Oats, cash or seller July	....	26¾
Oats, seller August	26⅜	26½
Oats, seller September	26¼	....
Oats, seller the year	26	....

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17.

BUTTER—There was a good demand for the better grade of butter, but aside from this, the movement was quiet. Prices were firm for all goods, but especially for choice, which is coming in very sparingly. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: Choice dairy at 18@20c; fair to good grades at 13@15c; inferior to common, at 7@12c.

BAGGING—Was again quoted quiet and unchanged, prices ranging as follows: Stark, 40c; Lewiston, 38c?; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Grahampton, 38c; American, 34c; Royal River, 37c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—In the market for building materials a large business was transacted, chiefly on local account, and prices were almost invariably well sustained. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@3 00; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4 25; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2 25; Utica cement, $1 90@2 00 per brl; Louisville cement, $1 90@2 00; Akron cement, $1 90@2 00; marble dust, $3 50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1.25@1 50; white sand, ₩ brl, $1 00@1 25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $40 00@60.00; building brick, $8 00@10.00; fire clay, ₩ brl, $4 00@6.00.

The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 18x24	8.75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.50
26x34 to 28x40	10.75	20.00
26x36 to 32x44	11.50	21.50
28x46 to 32x48	15.00	24.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	25.50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27.50
35x58 to 34x60	....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32.00

BROOMCORN—Dulness was the chief feature of this market to-day, and prices were almost nominal: $10.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160 00; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—This market remains in the same dull and unsatisfactory condition as last noted. Trade is very quiet, and prices are little better than nominal: $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice medium; and $2 50@2.75 for navy.

CHEESE—The cheese trade was dull, and prices were easy at the late decline. We repeat our list: New York factory, 10@10½c; Ohio factory, 7@9½c; Western factory, 7@9½c.

COAL—A fair degree of activity was noticeable in the market for anthracite, and prices were firmly held, but soft descriptions were dull and easy. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $8.50; Erie, $8.00@9.00; Brier Hill, $8.50@9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—No visible change took place in this market. There was a small demand—chiefly to supply interior wants—at the prices given below:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 15@2 50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 10@3 25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.80@3 25
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3 00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1 75@1.85
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2 50@[illegible]
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	3 00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2 62@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.10
Oysters, 1 lb	1.35

COOPERAGE—Met with a meagre demand at the following range of prices: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, [illegible]; circle flour heading, [illegible] per set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15 00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28 00@30 00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25 00 per m.

EGGS—Were in less active inquiry at a range of 10@11c for poor packages, and 12c per dozen for choice do. The supply was large.

FISH—Mackerel continues easy, in sympathy with the Eastern market, but for other descriptions the market rules firm. There is a good business doing at the annexed quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9 00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.50@1 55; No. 1 bay, $1.45@1.50; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5 50@5.75; Georgia cod, $5.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@32c; box, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10 00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Business in this department continues dull, and the general market remains weak. In a small way tolerably full prices are being realized, but on fair orders the quotations are freely shaded. We note a further reduction in blackberries, and quote as follows: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 15@16c; French do, 14@16½c; raisins, $3.20@3.30; blackberries, 13@13½c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 33@34c; peaches, pared, 21@22c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 8@8½c; currants, 9@10c; apples, Southern, 8@9c; do Western, 8½@9c; Michigan, 10@10½c.

GROCERIES—In this branch of trade uninterrupted activity is witnessed; the demand for coffees, sugars and rice being urgent, which, with the single exception of syrups, all other goods in the list are meeting with a better demand than in former years at this season. A decidedly firm tone pervades the market in consequence, and in many articles the tendency of prices is upward. The changes to-day were confined to an ⅛c advance in granulated sugar, and ½c advance in Patna rice. We now quote:

BI CARB, SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26½@27½c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 23½@24c; prime do, 23@23½c; good do, 22½@22¾c; common do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 23½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13½c; granulated, 12½@13c; A, standard, 12@12½c; do No. 2, 11½@12c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11½@11¾c; C, 11½@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@10⅞c; prime do, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 24@25c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in light supply, and are wanted at better prices. Peaches mostly poor and undesirable, and, in fact, no good have as yet been received. Plums plenty and low. Sales: Apples—100 boxes good apples at 50c; 475 choice reds at 80c; 65 at 65c; 90 extra Rue at 70@75c; 140 brls choice at $4.00@4.25. Peaches—61 boxes poor at 40@50c; 80 fair at 75c; 22 at $1.00; 25 at $1.25. Plums—60 bu wild at $2.50@3.00; 20 in choice order at $4 00. Pears—20 boxes at $1.25. Berries—In large supply, and lower all around. Sales: Whortleberries—20 bu at $5.00@5.50; 15 cases at 15c. Blackberries—25 cases poor at 8@10c; 10 fair at 12½c; 61 cases good at 15c; 10 cases at 16c; 10 cases choice at 18c. Raspberries—60 cases black at 12½c; 20 cases at 18c; 60 cases at 14c; 40 at 15c; 40 poor red at $10@12½c; 70 good at 15@16c; 40 choice at 17c; 30 at 18c. Cherries—10 bu small at $3 00; 40 baskets, at 50@75c; 4 cases at 7c. Lemons were more active, and a shade higher, with sales at a range of $15.00@16.00 per box. Oranges were fairly active at $11.00@12 00.

HAY—Trading in this article was on a somewhat limited scale, but the light arrivals of the past few days have sensibly strengthened the market, and there is not now a disposition to effect sales at any concession. Dealers were freely offering the following prices: On Track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@15.00; do, loose pressed, $13.00@14 00; prairie, pressed, $9 50@10.50. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $13 00@14 00; prairie, loose, $9 00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1 00@1.50 extra, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again quoted steady and firm. There was no particular urgency in the demand, but the wants of buyers were more than equal to the supply, and former prices were thoroughly sustained: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 10c; do, heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 11c; green city veal kip, prime, 13@14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 28c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—There was a large movement in this branch of the market, and the feeling among dealers was one of firmness. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 @ 5 1-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	6 @ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 @ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 1-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18	
Sheet iron	6¼ @ 7	rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½ @13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @12	rates

LEATHER—Domestic leather met with a reasonably active inquiry, and was comparatively firm, while foreign stock was in limited demand only and was quoted easy. We make no change in our list of prices:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₩ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2 ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Collar, ₩ ft	19@ 21
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1 10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 13 lbs	33@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter, sole, No. 1	32@ 34
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$1 25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65 00@85 00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.85@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.30
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1 35@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1 60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—We note a decline of 1c on pig tin, and an advance of 5c on copper bottoms. Tin plate, wire, and other articles were firm and unchanged.

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.25; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $15.50; do roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quality, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers' over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 41c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—This market was fairly active and firm at previous quotations.

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$15@ 23
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	17@ 20
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	22@ 24
Marine, ₩ lb	20@ 22
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5 50@6 37½
Pitch ₩ brl	6 50@7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	5 50@6.00

NAILS—The attendance of buyers from the interior was larger than for several days past, and a very satisfactory business was transacted: 10d to 60d, ₩ keg, $6 00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7.50; 3d do, fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c ₩ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Were quiet and without important change in values, the following prices being current: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 72@75c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 93c; do, boiled, 98c; whale, 25c; sperm, $2.10@2 15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1 00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 60c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—This market was quoted quiet and easy at the subjoined prices:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11 50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14 50
American	12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4 50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	4.00@4.25
Paris white	2 50
Whiting	[illegible]

PUTTY.

In bladders	4½
In bulk	3¼

POULTRY—The amount of trading, as compared with the preceding days of the week was considerably larger, and for spring chickens, prices ruled higher. We now quote: Old live chickens, $4.50@4.75 per doz; spring do, $2 50@4.00.

POTATOES—There was a slight falling off in the demand, and prices were easier. We revise prices as follows: New, [illegible]@$1 00 per bu to $2 00 per brl.

SEEDS—The demand was a trifle more active and firmer, at unchanged prices. Timothy at $2.50@2.80 for fair; $3 00@3.15 for prime; seller August, $2.75; clover at $4.25@4.50.

SALT—In consequence of an increased demand and light receipts, holders were firmer in their views, with sales of Saginaw, Onondaga, and coarse grades at $1.85. Other varieties remain unchanged. We now quote: Saginaw, fine, $1.85; Onondaga, fine, $1.85; coarse salt, $1.85; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy without bags, $3.75; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

SWEET POTATOES—Quiet. Receipts were light. Sales, 5 boxes (1 bu) at 75c.

TEAS—Are meeting with a steadily fair demand, and remain firm at the annexed range of prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, $1 10@1 20; superior to fine old Hyson, 80c@$1 00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1 05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1 05; choice to extra, $1 10@1 25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1 05; fair to good do, 60@75c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@85c.

TOBACCO—We continue to quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—Tomatoes are mostly soft and poor, and being sold at the best prices obtainable. Sales: Tomatoes—150 boxes poor at 40@50c; 450 good at 60c; 100 at 65c. Cucumbers—200 doz at 30@40c. Green corn—300 doz at 15c. Turnips—10 brls at $2.50. Onions—40 brls at $2 50.

VEAL—Sales: 20 carcasses good at 8@9c.

WOOD—Was in fair request, at the following prices: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6 00, delivered.

WOOL—The general demand continues of a light character, and quotations generally favor purchasers. The stocks are large—both of choice and common grades. Following is our price-list for to-day:

Washed, fine, in good condition	53@54
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@57
Washed, coarse	55@58
Washed, fine	35@39
Unwashed, medium and coarse	41@43
Tub washed, prime condition	57@70
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	50@65

Dingy and poorly-washed wool 2@10c less. Burry and cotty wool 5@15c off.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,311	6,403	319
Tuesday	1,914	6,600	298
Wednesday	2,244	8,471	319
Total	6 329	21,474	931
Same time last week	8 647	24 719	1,621
Week before last	6,685	26,059	1,651

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,213	4,955	200
Tuesday	1,022	5,601	....
Total	2,255	10,556	200

CATTLE—Were in fairly active demand, again to-day, and were firm at a trifling advance, though the improvement was not so marked as to warrant a change in quotations. The receipts were moderate, and, although Eastern advices were not particularly encouraging, shippers evinced considerable anxiety to invest, and all offerings really suited to their wants were promptly taken up, they paying $4 50@5.00 for common to medium, and $5.25@6 62½ for good to extra grades. The outside quotation was paid by Nelson Morris for 96 head, averaging 1,451 lbs. City butchers bought liberally at $3 00@4.25 for common to extra cows and inferior to fairish steers, and at $2.75@3 50 for Texans. There was but a light demand for stockers, yet there was no excess of offerings and former rates were maintained, sales making at $3 00@4.25 for common thin rough lots, to thrifty droves, averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	$6.25 @ 6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-years to 5 years old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25 @ 5 60
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75 @ 5 25
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25 @ 4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3 00 @ 4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2 50 @ 2 75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
17	fair fleshy steers	1,162	$5.00
13	medium steers	1,079	4 50
34	good shipping steers	1,242	5 60
10	good shipping steers	1,008	5 25
34	medium steers	1,168	4.70
48	Texans	878	3 00
22	good shipping steers	1,249	5 50
23	medium steers	1,090	4 60
18	choice steers	1,318	5 75
17	fair steers	1,218	5 00
17	medium steers	1,098	4 80
17	good steers	1,264	5 30
32	medium steers	1,140	4 60
18	medium steers	1,160	4 80
90	choice steers	1,391	6.12½
14	extra steers	1,351	6 40
34	good steers	1,243	5 60
17	good steers	1,218	5 60
12	rough oxen	1,475	3 75
96	extra steers	1,451	6 62½
34	good smooth steers	1,148	5 40
17	good smooth steers	1,225	5 50
33	butchers' steers	1,067	4 25
22	choice steers	1,300	6 00
16	rough fleshy steers	1,211	5 00
18	stock steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	good steers	1,233	5 50
44	good steers	1,233	5 75
16	light fleshy steers	1,040	4.65
16	good shipping steers	1,175	5 60
26	good shipping steers	1,168	5 50
21	medium steers	1,159	4.75
10	choice steers	1,450	6.00
17	fleshy steers	1,053	5 40
103	choice steers	1,288	5 75
17	medium steers	1,141	4 80
64	good steers	1,185	5.25
60	choice steers	1,380	6.15
30	choice steers	1,409	5 75
16	choice steers	1,363	5.90
16	choice smooth steers	1,318	6 10
32	choice smooth steers	1,316	6 00
26	Texans	....	2 85
14	Texans	....	2 90
66	Texans	1,126	3 12½
90	Texans	....	3.62½
18	stock steers	....	4.25
55	stock steers	....	4 00

HOGS—The condition of this market was substantially the same as on the preceding days of the week, a good demand existing from the opening to the close, and prices ruling firm and buoyant. The supply was not large, reaching 8,471 head, and by the middle of the afternoon about everything had been disposed of. Sales were effected at $3.95@4.05 for common, coarse, uneven and mixed lots; at $4.10@4 15 for medium, and at $4.20@4.30 for good to really choice—indicating an advance of 5c as compared with the closing prices of yesterday. Among the transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	208	$4.15	117	190	4.20	43	232	4.15
52	195	4.20	60	240	4.20	41	231	4.25
46	197	4.20	48	255	4.17½	61	219	4.25
56	168	4.20	23	180	4.25	56	223	4.25
42	319	4.12½	46	217	4.10	116	230	4.20
61	162	4.30	72	224	4.25	51	274	4.05
57	213	4.25	51	180	4.25	48	225	4.17½
53	200	4.25	69	191	4.25	40	227	4.25
50	214	4.12½	60	241	4.25	109	247	4.20
45	216	4.25	92	277	4.10	61	180	4.25
49	217	4.20	54	177	4.30	64	214	4.25
47	230	4.25	46	250	4.10	258	228	4.30
66	208	4.25	59	154	4.15	14	334	3.75
55	208	4.25	51	266	4.12½	112	204	4.30
64	225	4.25	38	178	4.20	43	244	4.20
54	225	4.25	58	275	4.20	53	195	4.20
56	204	4.25	97	208	4.25	29	177	4.15
44	213	4.15	36	303	4.15	118	207	4.15
61	201	4.20	82	240	4.10	51	188	4.25
225	198	4.30	60	219	4.05	55	203	4.20
159	211	4.25	43	320	4.05			
45	238	4.25						

SHEEP—Only slight change was visible in the general features of the market. There was but a light inquiry from any source, but the continued meagre receipts operated to strengthen the market, and sales were readily effected at full former rates, or at $2.50@2.75 for stock sheep; at $3.00@3.50 for common mutton grades; at $3 75@4 00 for medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to strictly choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,816	1,978
Shingles, m	1,990	1,610
Lath, pieces, m	310	289

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	5 699	3,000
Shingles, m	2,982	2,378
Lath, pieces, m	261	301

CARGOES—The demand, as was the case on Tuesday, was of a light character, and business at the Franklin street docks ruled dull. Prices, however, were a shade stronger on joist and scantling, with transactions at a range of $12 00@12.25. Sawed shingles and lath were less active, while in the markets for pickets there was scarcely anything doing. At the close of business hours four cargoes were left unsold.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₩ m	$ 3.25
Ludington, ₩ m	3 00
Pentwater, ₩ m	2.75
Muskegon, ₩ m	2.50
White Lake, ₩ m	2.75
Grand River, ₩ m	2.75

WEST SIDE.

Horn's Pier—wood ₩ cord	3.25
Railroad ties	.12
Two Rivers—lumber ₩ m	2.50
Ahnepee—wood ₩ cord	3 00 @3.25
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.11 @ .12
Ahnepee—cedar posts	[illegible]
Ahnepee—shingles	[illegible]
Menominee	[illegible]
Oconto	4 75 @5 00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	18.00 @20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00 @18.00
Common strips and boards	13.00 @14.00
Common mixed lumber	12 00 @12 25
Joist and scantling	12 00 @12 25
Shingles	2.75 @ 3 00
Lath	2.75
Pickets	10.00 @12.00

Sales were,

Cargo schr J. O. Moss, from Oconto, 140 m ft strips and boards at $17 00; 35 m lath at $2.75. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr M. Fillmore, from Oconto, 240 m ft strips and boards at $18.00; 100 m lath at $2.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr C. North, from Frankfort, 100 m ft clear and select lumber (straight tally) at $33.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Emma, from Ludington, 100 m ft mixed lumber, strips and boards at $14.00; joist and scantling at $12 25, and 11 m lath at $2.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Clipper City, from Muskegon, 100 m ft boards and strips at $15.00; 17 m ft long [illegible] at $17.00, and 40 m lath at $2 75. Sold by A. B. Watson.

AT THE YARDS.

The inquiry was moderately active, and prices were firm at the annexed range:

First and second clear	$50 00@[illegible]
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38 00@40.00
Third clear, thick	41 00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38 00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	20 00@23 00
Common siding	18 00@20 00
Common flooring, dressed first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed second	30 00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36 00@38 00
A stock boards	33 00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27 00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joist, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14 00@16.00
Fencing	14 00@16.00
Dry do	16 00@18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@25 00
Pickets, square	13.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16 00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	3 50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1 75@ 2.25
Sawed shingles, A or star	3 25@ 3 50

HARDWOOD.

Oak	$30 00@35 00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30 00@35 00
Black walnut	50 00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@35.00
Cherry	50.00@60.00

ON TRACK.

The inquiry was limited at the following prices:

A or star shingles	$3.87@3 12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

Three dollars ₩ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... July 17.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 261 bxs fish, 23 half brls fish, 7 sks wool, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 22 bxs fish, 10 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Brooklyn, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 181 pkgs fish and sundries.
Schr [illegible], Erie, 994 tons coal.
Schr Geo L. Seaver, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Scow Cousin Mary, South Haven, 60 m brick.
Scow Sea Bird, White Lake, 136 m lumber.
Prop City of Concord, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr P. Hayden, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Young, Buffalo, 578 tons coal.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 55 m lath.
Schr Geo. Oscar, Pt. Washington, 32,000 brick.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr O Shaw, South Haven, 44 cds wood.
Schr J. P. Ward, Muskegon, 96 m lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 122 m lumber.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr H Blood, Saco Creek, 2,038 railroad ties, 867 telegraph poles.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 105 m lumber.
Schr Wm. O Brown, Buffalo, 575 tons coal.
Schr J F. Tracy, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Millard Fillmore, Oconto, 230 m lumber, 148 m lath.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, 33 m staves.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr A. Rust, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Cuba, Green Bay, 7,000 m shingles.
Schr A. M. Beers, Oconto, 160 m lumber, 33 m lath.
Schr C Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 cds wood.
Schr Robert Rey, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Pamlico, Erie, 670 tons coal.
Schr Mary, Kingston, 309 tons pig iron.
Schr C R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 130 m lumber.
Schr A. Frederick, McCarthy's Pier, 44 cds wood.
Schr Major W. H. McHenry, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 210 tons iron ore.
Scow Magdalena, South Haven, 50 cds wood.
Scow Wm. Horse, Port Clinton, 22 yds gravel.
Stm bge Monitor, South Haven, 65 cds bark.
Schr J. C Mess, Oconto, 150 m lumber, 33 m lath.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Emma, Ludington, 104 m lumber, 11 m lath.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Fisher, Willett's Pier, 60 cds wood.

CLEARED ... July 17.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 104 bu oats, 20 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop Mayflower, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 36,000 bu oats.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 19,174 bu corn, 25 brls pork, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Orient, Buffalo, 28,175 bu corn.
Schr White Oak, Collingwood, 12,451 bu corn.
Schr Acontias, Ogdensburg, 16,331 bu corn.
Schr Thos. W. Ferry, Erie, light.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Prop Montana, Good Harbor, 200 bu oats.
Schr Wm. Grandy, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Schr Montana, Buffalo, 24 000 bu corn.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, 100 dry hides, and sundries.
Barge A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, sundries.
Bark Hemisphere, Escanaba, 8,200 bu oats.
Schr D R. Martin, Elk Rapids, 2,500 bu wheat, and sundries.
Schr Wm. Shupe, Buffalo, 16 000 bu corn.
Schr Geo H. Wand, Buffalo, 25 500 bu corn.
Schr Skylark, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr A. M. Beers, Bay de Noc, 500 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr Frank Perew, Buffalo, 36,500 bu corn.
Schr Charger, Buffalo, 18,250 bu corn.
Schr Flying Mist, Buffalo, 21,300 bu corn.
Schr Reed Case, Buffalo, 23,792 bu barley.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The following engagements were reported: To Buffalo—Schrs Skylark and Fillmore, wheat, 7½c; Minnie Slawson, Flying Mist, Charger, Midnight, F. Perew, all corn at 7c; Lafrinier, same; prop Alaska, corn at 5c. To Portland—Prop City of Fremont, corn through. To Collingwood—Northumberland, corn on p. t.

TOLEDO, July 16.—Grain freights dull and about ½c lower. We quote: 8@8½c on corn and wheat to Kingston and Oswego; 4@4½c by sail to Buffalo.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—Grain freights are lower and rates quotable at 7c for wheat to Buffalo. Charters: To Buffalo, schooner Summit, rye at 6½c; to Port Colborne, schooner Gold Hunter and Nabob, wheat at 7½c; to Kingston, schooner Gerrit Smith, wheat at 13½c; to Ogdensburg, schooner Morning Light, wheat at 13c. Iron ore freights are steady, and the schooner Cossack was chartered to carry a cargo to Chicago at 85c per ton, free in and out.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Rates steady and unchanged. Charters reported: Schooner Camden and bark Northwest, coal to Chicago, at $1.00 per ton, free; schooner York State, coal to Milwaukee at $1.00 per ton, free.

DETROIT, July 15.—The demand for tonnage continues unabated, and, although a slight falling off is reported at the Saginaw ports owing to the strike, our shippers would be glad to make engagements for vessels to load at other ports on the basis of firm rates. The amount of coarse freights seeking shipment is steadily accumulating. No charters reported.—*Free Press.*

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the docks at Port Colborne, July 15:

DOWN—Schr Taylor, Toledo to Ogdensburg, lumber; prop Young America, Toledo to Ogdensburg, mdse; bark Jane C. Woodruff, Colchester to Collins' Bay, timber; dredge Flying Dutchman and two scows, Buffalo to Port Dalhousie; bark St. Lawrence, Cedar Creek to Clayton, timber; schr Bay Queen, Amherstburg to Thorold, wood and staves; schr Mayflower, Chatham to Montreal, lumber; prop Cleveland, Toledo to Ogdensburg, mdse; schr Clayton Belle, Chicago to Oswego, corn; schr Mont Blanc, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; schr Union Jack, Port Huron to Kingston, staves; schr Medbury, Bay City to Clayton, staves; schr New Dominion, of Quebec, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; bark Cavalier, Bay to Kingston, timber.

UP—Schrs Camanche, Miami; canal boat Garibaldi, Ontario to Buffalo, iron ore; schr Perry, Ontario to Buffalo, iron ore; schr Bennett, Ontario to Buffalo, iron ore; schr J. H. Crane, Ontario to Buffalo, iron ore; schr Endeavor, Ontario to Buffalo, iron ore; schr J. H. McGrath; bark Geo. Thurston; schrs Minnie Powell, White Squall, Light Guard.

Wind southwest.

Latest from the Sault.

The following vessels passed through the Sault Canal: On the 12th, bound up—Propellers City of Boston, Equinox, Meteor, and schooner Seabird. Down—Schooners J. L. Gross, Southwest, R. C. Crawford, Saginaw, A. H. Moss, and Col. Cook. On the 13th, Up—Propeller India, steamer Huron. Down—Propellers Acadia, Union, steamer Keweenaw, schooners Cascade, C. H. Walker, Star of Hope, New London, and bark Massillon. On the 14th, Up—Propeller H. B. Tuttle, and schooner George H. Ely. Down—Steamer Francis Smith, propeller Nashua, and schooner Willie Keller. Up—Schooners Cambridge and Oak Leaf. Depth of water, 11 feet 7 inches on Lower Mitre Sill.

Miscellaneous Notes.

WIND—Last evening, E. N. E.

WAGES—$1.75@1.87½ per diem.

DAMAGED.—The bark Oneonta, in coming down the river, yesterday, had her jibboom carried away by coming in contact with Twelfth street bridge.

The schooner J. F. Tracey, which arrived here yesterday, was minus her jibboom and bowsprit, the result of a collision outside, on Monday, with the schooner S. Bates. The latter's damages are not known.

ASHORE.—The old schooner North Star got ashore at Pentwater a few days since, while in tow of the tug Boole, caused by the latter bursting her steam pipe. Both were subsequently got afloat, and are now in port.

FROM SAGINAW.—Saginaw papers report a large number of craft there awaiting cargoes, the recent strike being the cause of the delay. Freights have fallen $1 per m. Two or three cargoes for Buffalo have been taken at $3 37½ per m.

INTERCEPTED.—The schooner Thos. S. Mott, while passing Detroit on Monday, received a visit from United States Marshal Ray for the non payment of tow bills holding over since last year. Such events are of frequent occurrence, but in this instance the Captain was not aware of the existence of the claim.

DROWNED IN ST. CLAIR RIVER.—A sailor named John Leitch, look-out on the propeller Wm. Cowie, and brother of the Captain of that boat, was drowned Saturday morning, while bathing in the river at St. Clair, whither the Cowie had gone to load. The deceased was 30 years of age, and a resident of Port Hope, Ont., where he leaves a widow. The body at last advices had not been recovered.

VESSEL SALE.—The schooner David Ferguson was sold at Detroit on Monday by Joseph Nagle to Captain Samuel [illegible], of the steamer Kate Richmond, for $8,000. The Ferguson is a first-class lumber vessel, and will engage at once in the lumber trade on Lake Michigan.

ANOTHER EFFORT.—The schooner Wm. Fiske, which last fall went ashore on Georgian Bay and was abandoned, is to be got off if such a thing is possible. Captain [illegible], the owner, has taken the matter in hand, and is going well prepared for the undertaking and sanguine of success.

DISABLED.—[illegible]—The steam barge Bay City passed [illegible] Monday morning, having in tow the [illegible] in a disabled condition, the cause of which is not known.

THAT RACE.—We learn that the race from this port to the Welland Canal, between the barks Mary Jane and Dundee for $500 a side, last week, resulted in favor of the latter vessel. We have not ascertained the exact time occupied in the voyage.—*Kingston News.*

NEW VESSEL.—At Mr. Abbey's shipyard, Port Robinson, on Friday last, a new vessel called the Lisgar was launched. She will carry about 22,000 bushels of corn, and is 26 feet beam, and 148 feet over all, with 11 feet 10 inch hold. The Lisgar was built for Captain Norris, and will cost over $17,000.

PROPELLER DEAN RICHMOND TO BE RAISED.—The wrecking steamer Magnet has made preparations to leave for Mud Lake to raise the wreck of the ill-fated Dean Richmond, which was destroyed by fire on [illegible] of October last at that place. The steamer [illegible] uninsured, and is to be raised by the company who owned her.

SAILOR INJURED.—Lewis Coyle, employed as look-out on board the tug Mayflower, met with an accident on Monday night at Detroit, which it is feared may result fatally. The tug was lying in the dock with a plank leading to her rail, from which Coyle fell backwards, sustaining severe injuries about the head and shoulders. He was taken to the Marine Hospital.

THE GOLDEN EAGLE.—The dimensions of the Middle Bass ferry-boat, Golden Eagle, just launched by Captain Monk, are as follows: Length over all, 76 feet; beam, 16 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet 6 inches. The cylinder of the engine, which was built by the Bell Engine Company, has a bore of 14 inches, and 16 inches stroke. The diameter of the wheel is 5 feet, with a load of 12 feet. Captain Monk expects to have the boat in complete running order in about ten days, when she will leave for the Island, to run between Middle Bass and Put-in-Bay. Captain Fred Magle will command the Golden Eagle.—*Sandusky Register.*

CRIME IN LONDON.

A Man Murders His Mistress and His Two Children, and Then Attempts Suicide.

London Correspondence of the New York Herald (July 2.)

We have had a terribly realistic sensation this week—terribly realistic and at the same time terribly characteristic of English life. Two men, by name Taylor and Israel, carried on business as partners together; they were married to two sisters. Israel, having got into some trouble, had to leave the country. Taylor then deserted his own wife and took up with the wife of Israel; while Israel, on his part, on his return, took up with the wife of Taylor. The result of this change appears in the following report, published in all the morning papers yesterday, and which, I think, surpasses in horror almost everything I ever read:]

Yesterday one of the most dreadful tragedies that has for many years occurred in Bermondsey took place in that locality, and some excitement has been created throughout the district in consequence of the horrible manner in which the death injuries were inflicted. The perpetrator of the crime is a man named William Edward Taylor, a wholesale dealer in old metal. For several years he has carried on an extensive business in the Grange road, Bermondsey. He is 39 years of age, and of great muscular power. He bears the character of being a drunken and violent man, and has been more than once in custody for serious assaults. He was married and had five children, but he and his wife never lived happily together; he frequently threatened to murder her, and, during his imprisonment for assaulting her, she went to reside with her friends, taking with her one of the children, and has since refused to return to him. He, however, made the acquaintance of another woman, Susannah Hebden, whom he induced to live with him and pass as his wife, and five years ago she bore him a daughter, named Frances, the girl who was yesterday killed. They, some short time ago, removed to No. 12 Webb street, Bermondsey New Road, and let a part of the house to a man and his wife. Owing to the fact that they were both very deaf, they state that neither yesterday morning nor upon any other occasion did they hear Taylor and Hebden quarrelling; but the neighbors declare that the rows in the house were of such a frightful character that they frequently could not sleep during the night. Last Thursday, after a dreadful quarrel, Taylor rushed out of the house into the street and said to a policeman, "I have killed my wife; I have stabbed her; I have murdered her." He was then under the influence of drink, and he had a large table-knife in his hand. The policeman entered the house and found the woman lying on the floor of the first floor back room, in an insensible condition, but she had not been stabbed. She had been rendered insensible by a blow on the head, which Taylor had given her. Taylor was arrested, and the woman, having been attended by a doctor, recovered. The man was taken before the Southwark Police Court Magistrate on Friday, and fined 5s. for being drunk and then discharged, and he returned to the house in Webb street. On that evening he was sober, and the woman induced him to remain at home with her and the five children while she read three chapters of the Bible to them. No row took place, and all the family retired to rest in quietude.

On Saturday, Taylor drank three half-pints of rum, and then he became furious. During the night the neighborhood became alarmed, and at 8 o'clock yesterday morning loud screams were heard issuing from the house, and a boy's voice was heard to cry out, "O don't, father, don't; you have nearly killed me already." The cry was followed by the sound of dull, heavy blows. In a few minutes all the cries ceased, and the street door opened, and Taylor ran up to a policeman and a costermonger who were standing near. His throat was cut in a frightful manner, and blood was flowing from it. He was unable to speak, but pointed towards the house, and the policeman referred to and another man entered it. On going into the back room on the first floor a horrible sight presented itself. On a bed upon the floor, in a corner of the room opposite the window, was the woman Hebden. She was partly undressed, and was covered with blood, with which the bed was saturated. The top of her skull [illegible] forehead had been beaten in. She was not dead, but was quite insensible, and died in twenty minutes. At the top of the same bed lay the dead body of the girl Frances. The whole of the top of her skull had been beaten in and her brains were lying about her face and on the bed. She was a pretty, fair-haired child, with blue eyes. In a corner of the room and close to the window lay James Taylor, a boy aged 13 years. He was fearfully injured about the head, and his skull was fractured and part of his brains were protruding. The police instantly sent for Dr. Cuolahan, of the Orange road, and in a few minutes he arrived and ordered the removal of the lad to the Infirmary of St. Olave's Workhouse, where it was yesterday reported that he was dying. The Doctor and the police then carefully examined the room in order to discover the instruments with which the terrible crimes had been committed, and they found two weapons,—one a bar of iron ten inches in length and more than four pounds in weight, and smeared with blood and brains, and a clasp-knife stained with blood, with which, apparently, the man had cut his own throat. The Doctor then examined the wound in the throat of Taylor, and found that he had cut the windpipe completely through, and some of the small arteries in such a manner that he could not speak, and he is not expected to live. He was instantly conveyed to Guy's Hospital. Dr. Cuolahan then carefully examined the body of the dead girl, and gave it as his opinion that she must have received the injuries on the top of her skull while she was sitting up in bed. On the floor, near the bed and in a pool of blood, lay an open Bible. The table and chairs in the room presented an appearance as if a fearful struggle had taken place.

It is stated that on being brought to the hospital he was unable to speak, though he made great effort. He afterwards made signs of writing materials, and on being supplied with slate and pencil, wrote his name, "William Taylor," and other rather unconnected sentences, among which were, "Another man," "A military man," "Kill me."

The prisoner then had his wounds dressed and was put to bed. About this time his brother called to see him, but, the man being in a dying state, the surgeon did not deem it wise to permit the interview for fear of accelerating the death.

The brother made the following strange statement: "He was a very quiet man at times, but he frequently became violent. I have to caution you that he is a man of great strength, and that he has told me that he would kill a man whom he has named. If he gets the slightest chance he will, I believe, kill more people. I wish that he may be carefully watched. It will be better for him to die than to be executed. On last Monday he was very quiet, and he took Mrs. Taylor and the children to Rosherville Gardens, where they spent the day. He had latterly believed that people wanted to kill him, and he has carried the iron bar with which he killed Mrs. Taylor about with him for the purpose of protecting himself. He always carried the iron bar in his cart when he was driving through the streets. He also had the bedstead removed from his room for fear anybody might hide underneath it. He ordered the boy, Sa[illegible], and the little girl to lie on the floor by night across the doorway, so that if murderers attempted to enter the room while he was asleep, the cries of the children might wake him up."

The warning of the brother of Taylor was afterward shown to have been very necessary. Although he was closely watched, he managed to make a sudden spring out of bed, and, making a bolt, darted right through the window, which was fortunately only one story high. Here he ran along one of the corridors, and took off the weights of the clocks, threatening, by attitude, to do for any one who came near him. He then ran into one of the women's wards, and, seizing hold of the tongs, flourished them in such a fearful manner that, for some time, every one was afraid to go near him. During the whole of this time he was trying to speak, but the gurgling from the wound prevented him. The blood was now again gurgling from his throat, and he then smeared his fingers with it, and wrote on the wall with his blood: "Poison me; kill me; put me out of my misery." Several of the attendants who attempted to grapple with him, armed themselves with broomsticks to ward off the blows he made with the tongs, and, in the scuffle, a fearful scene took place, the unfortunate man striking the sticks with violence so great as to shiver them to pieces. He was eventually secured and again placed in bed and strapped down, and now lies in a very precarious state.

But a few days previous to this murder, and in the same district of Bermondsey, a barber had murdered his wife and then attempted to cut his own throat. In fact, we are told by an English paper—the *Standard*—that another season of murders appears to have set in. Last week it was our painful duty to report five, and this week has commenced terribly. We mentioned yesterday the shocking murder of a woman and child in Bermondsey, and to-day news reaches us of another murder on Sunday which took place at Chatham. An unlucky drummer lad in the Marines, aged 17 years, was reading in the barracks newsroom when James Tooth, aged 42, a private, came behind him, and with a razor, cut his throat. There had been some slight previous difference between them. The murderer was taken before the magistrates yesterday and committed for trial.

The Lost Found.

From the Boston Globe, July 12.

The young lady, Miss Edith F. Wallace, who mysteriously disappeared from the Dorchester District on June 13, has been found and returned to her home. Her story in explanation of her disappearance is that she obtained a suit of clothes belonging to her brother, which she donned in a wood near home, where she left her own apparel, and then, after having her hair shorn close to her head, she proceeded to Fall River, and worked for about two weeks in a cotton factory. Becoming dissatisfied with this kind of employment, she hired out with a farmer, and did light work for a few days. In neither of these places was her sex suspected. She came to Boston a few days since, and, having no visible occupation, and apparently no friends to care for her, she was arrested as a vagrant, and, under the name of James Wilson, she was sent to Westboro. Here her true sex was discovered, and this fact was communicated to Colonel Tufts, who in turn notified Captain Quinn, Deputy Chief of Police. The latter, knowing that the description answered that of Miss Wallace, sent Officer Hines, in company with Mrs. Wallace, and visited Westboro yesterday, where the mother at once recognized her lost child.

All the mysteries in the case now appeared to be cleared up except one, that the inmates of the house did not discover that a suit of the young man's clothing was missing. With this clue the local officers could probably have found the runaway within a day or two. The members of the family have stated from the beginning that the girl's shabbiest suit, which it appears she left in the woods, was all that was missing from the house. Upon this the hypothesis of suicide was set up, and every pond, well, creek, and clay pit in Dorchester has been thoroughly inspected and dragged with grappling irons. One of the officers, who has tramped the entire shore frontier of the ward at low water at various times, is probably now well qualified to act as a member of the coast survey corps.

The girl is evidently shrewd as well as enterprising, and having determined upon a career of secret and solitary adventure, quite puzzled those who were best acquainted with her habits and disposition. Her mother, upon receipt of the telegram from Westboro, gave no credence to the statement it contained, and thought it impossible that her offspring could have cut up such a caper. The explanation of the adventure seems to be that the girl was dissatisfied with her home, and, being of an independent spirit, thought to carve her own way to fortune.

BITTERS.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"
Since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be BY FAR THE BEST and most EFFICACIOUS Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.
L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
P. O Box 1029. 66 Liberty-st., New York.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:20 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	[illegible]
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 a m	[illegible]
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a m	†4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p m	†7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	†7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	†9:00 p m	[illegible]

†Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday excepted. §Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	[illegible]	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	[illegible]	*7:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:20 p m	*2:25 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette [illegible]	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	[illegible]	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	[illegible]
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:20 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	‡*6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:00 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*6:25 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:15 p m	*8:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*8:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:20 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:50 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*9:35 a m	[illegible]

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

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From the Chicago Sun, July 12 1872.

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Thursday Morning, July 18, 1872

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

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The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

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RECONCILIATION.

A letter from a resident of Galveston, Texas, assures us that that State will give Greeley 40,000 majority. The writer adds: "Our people all feel that the advent of Greeley to the Presidency will effect a complete Reconciliation between the heretofore hostile sections and races, which will last forever." Could any more benign, more blessed result than this be promised to any country as the result of its greatest endeavors? Grant expresses military power, and by far too much of military rapacity and indifference. Greeley personifies the patient benevolence, industry, and wisdom of the better portion of the American people. He will be the first President, since 1850, elected by a non-sectional vote, and for entirely national purposes. Pierce and Buchanan were elected by the sectional pro-slavery party, and the anti-slavery aims of the Republican party, though sound and just, were, necessarily sectional. Grantism, founded as it is on memories of the Rebellion and visions of the Ku-Klux, is equally sectional. One reason, perhaps the chief one, of the tidal wave that is sweeping over the country in favor of Greeley, is, that both South and North are at last agreed upon a candidate and cause that are wholly national. Mr. Greeley will receive the votes of nearly all the Southern States; but the indications now are, that he will also receive the votes of nearly all the Northern States as well.

Reconciliation, like war, is more largely an affair of the emotions and impulses than of reason, and hence it defies calculation. As Northern people were slow to comprehend that the election of Lincoln could plunge the slave-South into rebellion, so many of our Republican brethren fail to comprehend how completely the election of Greeley will restore the patriotic enthusiasm of the South in our Government, and in its own new destiny.

The effect of genuine Reconciliation will be felt in all departments of our social life and industry. That tide of Northern and European immigration into the South, for which we have looked and waited in vain since the fall of Richmond, will immediately begin. Europe will be drained of her laboring millions to fill up the wide blanks and wastes in Southern settlement. Now that the cotton culture can be carried on profitably without the large investment of capital required for the purchase of slaves, it only needs that Southern sentiment toward Northern men and foreign immigrants shall be cordially friendly to induce an enormous immigration into the South. Out of this immigration a sufficient diversity of employment and capacity will grow up to cause the South to enter upon the work of spinning and weaving its cotton product, of opening its vast coal and iron mines, and lead and salt deposits. The cotton manufacture alone will transform the South from a sparsely-settled agricultural country, nine-tenths of whose lands are waste, into a magnificent empire of industry, wealth, and culture. From fifteen millions, the Southern States ought to rise to fifty millions within the next quarter of a century.

The social advantages to arise from Reconciliation are even greater than the industrial. Even now our railroads are pressing into the South. With Reconciliation our people will fill them. Return trains will come laden with Southern purchasers of our farm products and our goods of all kinds. Our schools and colleges, deserted by Southern students at the outbreak of the war, will again fill up with the youth who are to control the future destiny of the South. Our travelling and pleasure-seeking tourists will take Southern routes in winter. The curious in history will visit the battle-fields of the South; and men of science and leisure will more generally study and enjoy the marvels and beauties of that vast and untravelled portion of our country.

It is simply impossible to conceive the values that are involved in that potent fact, Reconciliation. Our country, from its very Declaration of Independence, which could not be worded without a troubled description of the slavery question, down to this hour, has been convulsed by one great contest. For eighty years, in various forms and with differing degrees of activity, the contest went on, first moral, then religious, then political, and, at last, military, legislative, and constitutional. It has been fought out; and now, at last, the hour arrives for RECONCILIATION. Unquestionably, at the election of Grant, four years ago, the eagerness with which the Republicans accepted and made a rallying cry of his chance phrase, "Let us have peace," indicated the yearnings even then felt by many for genuine Reconciliation. But the choice of one who could represent nothing but war was not a fortunate one for the gratification of this sentiment. Now, however, the hour and the man have come, in whom the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties may clasp hands across the bloody chasm. This renders Mr. Greeley a National candidate, the first for twenty years.

The Chicago *Times* has made the wonderful discovery that Horace Greeley has been a Republican, and that Lyman Trumbull has been a Republican, and that both men admit the damning fact. It might make the list longer by including Gratz Brown, Judge David Davis, Charles Francis Adams, Gustavus Koerner, Carl Schurz, Governor Curtin, Governor Palmer, and J. R. Doolittle. Every man at the Baltimore Convention knew the fact; every Democrat in the country knew the fact; all the men in the Southern States knew the fact; and yet all these support Greeley, just as the *Times* supports Koerner, preferring an honest, intelligent, competent Republican who can be elected, and a union with Liberal Republicans, to the nomination of a Brick Pomeroy ticket, and the re-election of Grant.

WHICH IS THE SAFER CANDIDATE?

The favorite sophistry of the Grant party is, that "Grant is slow, but sure and safe. Greeley is a good man in his way; but he is a theorist; a radical innovator and reformer. Who can foretell what will become of the country when Greeley puts his crotchets into practice?" Let us analyze this.

Was Grant sure as a statesman when he swung around the circle with Andrew Johnson, indorsing, by his presence, his reconstruction policy, which, if successful, would have deprived four millions of colored Americans of the ballot, and of all efficient protection to their liberties? Was not Greeley much surer when, four years earlier, he advocated impartial suffrage?

Has Grant been either slow or sure in selecting his Cabinet? Has he not reselected it throughout, making fourteen Cabinet appointments for seven offices, without once getting a recognized statesman of ability into any of them, unless, perhaps, the mediocre politician, Boutwell, deserves rank as such? Was Grant either slow or sure in plunging into the San Domingo business, and in trying to bully the strongest men in Congress into the measure, against their convictions of policy and justice? Was he slow or sure in appointing his relations to office, in accepting gifts, and in rewarding the givers with high offices? These policies show no political caution or foresight.

The fear that Greeley will put his "crotchets into practice" comes naturally from Grant's supporters, since it is the offshoot of that other theory of theirs, that the will of the President is the supreme law. If Mr. Greeley has "crotchets" which are dangerous to the country, he can only put them into practice by persuading a majority of the two Houses of Congress that they are wise. Besides, any one familiar with Mr. Greeley's mind knows that, as a journalist, he has "hammered at" many points which, as an Executive, he would not have taken the responsibility, on his own unsustained judgment, of carrying into effect if he had had the power. Mr. Greeley has likened his position as a journalist, on many questions, to that of an advocate, responsible only for the faithful presentation of one side of the case, assured that its enemies would press the other with all due vigor.

Speaking to a fellow-journalist on his famous aphorism, "The road to resumption is to resume," which has been as much ridiculed as any other of his "crotchets," and with as good reason, Mr. Greeley said: "I don't expect these fellows at Washington to resume at once; but I preach resumption as a preacher does repentance. He don't expect a dying world to repent right off; but he preaches 'Repent to-night or you'll be in perdition before to-morrow morning.' If he preached 'Repent when you please,' they'd never repent. If we can't resume, we can face that way."

So there are some who urge that, had Greeley been President in 1860 and 1861, he would have let the Southern States go without war. For such an assumption there is not the least warrant, simply because for such an act he would not have had the least constitutional power or legal authority. A President is but one spoke in the wheel of Government, though a very important one. Mr. Greeley's attitude during that critical winter of 1860 and '61, before a gun had been fired, was, that the people of each Southern State should first be secured a full, free, peaceful, and fair vote on the question whether they would remain in the Union or go out. When *this* had been done, the question *being* then brought home to the remaining States whether they would allow the seceders to go out, he would not be one to oppose their departure. This implied that the people of both sections were to be consulted. In this matter he simply concurred in opinion with all the members of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, with the solitary exception of Montgomery Blair. The then impending crisis had never occurred before, and was not provided for in the Constitution. It is now provided for in the Constitution, and, therefore, can never occur again. But had Mr. Greeley been President in this very crisis and with his opinions, he could have executed them only as they had weight with Congress.

As to present issues, however, no statesman in the country would prove more "safe" than Greeley. We want an honest determination in our next President to distribute his 55,000 appointments with a single eye to the public welfare. Who possesses more of this sort of honesty than Horace Greeley, whose whole life has been a war on corruption? We want an Executive who can succeed in converting ex-Rebels and slaveholders to genuine loyalty. Who so sure to effect this conversion as one of whom an ex-slaveholder said, on Saturday: "This good old man abolished slavery and made us poor. But we would not have our slaves back if we could. We are all for him for President, for he is honest, kind, and wise." Greeley is sure to make the South loyal, sure to reform the Civil Service, and sure to run the Government in the interests of the whole country. On all these vital and present issues he is safe. Grant is sure to do none of them.

MINNESOTA.

We print the letter of the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, giving his reasons for declining a nomination for Congress by the Grant Convention of the Second District. The Republican party in Minnesota has, for several years, declared, in State Convention, its opposition to the doctrine of Protection. The Philadelphia Convention formally committed the Republican party and its candidates to a Protective Tariff. Mr. Donnelly states that he could not accept a nomination upon a Protection platform, because, if elected, he would have to repudiate it. The letter of Mr. Donnelly upon this point is excellent reading. He approves the course of the Cincinnati Convention in remanding this subject to the people in the several Congressional Districts. As he cannot act with the Grant party and support Protection, he proposes to act with those Republicans who, at Cincinnati, nominated candidates and adopted a platform acceptable to all Republicans. Mr. Donnelly is one of the ablest men in Minnesota. He is among the ablest of the many Republicans of that State who are supporting Greeley and Brown. He has no superior as a debater, and will exercise a powerful influence on public opinion during the present campaign. He is not and will not be a candidate for office of any kind.

The popular revolution in Minnesota is general. It is confined to no section of the State, and to no class of the people. Not only will Greeley carry the State, but it is very probable that the Liberal candidates will be elected in all three of the Congressional Districts.

THE DEBTS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A year ago Horace Greeley visited the Southern States, and after his return made a speech in the Lincoln Club Room, New York, which speech was published next day in all the New York papers, and no one questioned the truth of the statements or the sincerity of his Republicanism. In that speech he said:

"I allude," said he, "to what are known as the thieving carpet-baggers. [Applause.] The thieving carpet-baggers are a mournful fact; they do exist there, and I have seen them. They are fellows who crawled down South in the track of our armies, generally at a very safe distance in the rear; some of them on sutlers' wagons; some bearing cotton permits; some of them looking sharply to see what might turn up; and they remained there. They at once ingratiated themselves with the blacks, simple, credulous, ignorant men, very glad to welcome and to follow any whites who professed to be the champions of their rights. Some of them got elected Senators, others Representatives, some Sheriffs, some Judges, and so on. And there they stand, right in the public eye, stealing and plundering, many of them with both arms around negroes, and their hands in their rear pockets, seeing if they cannot pick a paltry dollar out of them; and the public looks at them, does not regard the honest Northern men, who call every carpet-bagger a thief, which is not the truth by a good deal. But these fellows—many of them long-faced, and with eyes rolled up—are greatly concerned for the education of the blacks, and for the salvation of their souls. [Great laughter.] *'Let us pray,' they say; but they spell pray with an 'e,' and, thus spelled, they obey the apostolic injunction to 'pray without ceasing.'* * * They got into the Legislatures; they went to issuing State bonds; they pretended to use them in aid of railroads and other improvements. But the improvements were not made, and the bonds stuck in the issuers' pockets. This is the pity of it. * * What the Southern people see of us are these thieves, who represent the North to their jaundiced vision, and, representing it, they disgrace it. *They are the greatest obstacle to the triumph and permanent ascendency of Republican principles at the South, and as such I denounce them.*" [Applause.]

The extent of the thieving described by Mr. Greeley has been stated officially by a Committee of Congress. It will be understood that the Rebel States came out of the war owing no debts, save what they owed before the war, they having been compelled to repudiate all those contracted between March, 1861, and the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. The increase in the debt of these States, therefore, is due exclusively to the carpet-baggers, and this increase is thus officially stated:

	Before the war.	At present.
Alabama	$7,945,000	$52,761,917
Arkansas	2,084,179	19,398,000
Florida	370,617	15,797,587
Georgia	2,670,750	42,500,500
Louisiana	11,000,000	40,021,734
Mississippi	None.	1,637,431
North Carolina	12,689,245	34,887,464
South Carolina	4,407,958	21,489,816
Texas	2,000,000	14,930,000
Virginia	33,248,141	47,090,866
Total	$76,415,890	$291,626,915

The case of Georgia is peculiarly aggravating. For three years the Federal bayonets protected the Governor and Legislature that practised this robbery. The great point in this campaign is, Shall the President maintain and perpetuate these adventurers, or shall the people be free to elect their own Governments? Is it any wonder that every man at the South, having any honesty and decency, prays for deliverance from these Governments?

The Grant organs are fond of charging that the Liberal party is inspired by the impulse, "Anything to beat Grant." They do not seem to be aware how completely this statement, if true, would prove Grant's supreme unpopularity. When five millions of American voters have no other animating principle than hostility to an individual, he must have done a good deal to make himself personally odious. Grant had not this odiousness when he ran for President in 1868. It does not arise, therefore, from his military record. That record then formed the sole ground of his popularity. It still forms the sole ground of whatever popularity he retains. Those who intend to keep on voting for him will do so because of the credit he gained as General, and in spite of the discredit he has gained as President. If we suppose the rallying cry of the Liberals to be just what the Grant party allege, viz.: the extreme unpopularity of Grant, then it forms the best possible reason against giving Grant a second term. If, at the end of one term, "Anything to beat Grant" is the rallying cry of half the American people, what good are we to expect from giving him a second term? Did the American people ever hear of a great National party forming on the principle, "Anything to beat Jackson," or "Anything to beat Lincoln"? President Grant is the first whose personal unpopularity becomes a watchword of a campaign.

The Grant party in Virginia are appealing to the negroes with the argument that if Greeley is elected he will restore them to slavery. In Missouri they tell them that if Grant is not elected he will hold on to his office by military force, and put the negroes into the army to do his fighting. Now, we learn, from a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, that in Kentucky the colored vote is won by the following conundrum:

"Which gave you your freedom, the pen or the sword?" "The sword," the darkey answers. "Who wielded that sword, Grant or Greeley?" "Grant," they reply; and the thing is done. Revenue Reform, taxation, public debt,—these things don't have much influence.

The Grant party boast of the sheer demagogism with which they expect to carry the colored vote, in much the same style as the old Democratic leaders used to boast of their control of the foreign vote. The sword, wielded only under the influence of men who, like Grant, cared not whether the war abolished slavery or fortified it, would never have given freedom to the slave. Nor had the sword any tendency to abolish slavery until the pen in the hands of Lincoln had proclaimed emancipation. Nor could the pen in the hands of Lincoln have successfully proclaimed emancipation had not the pen in the hands of Greeley and his colaborers of the press first taught the Republican party to believe in its justice. As well say the hand is mightier than the brain, as to set the emblem of butchery above the emblem of enlightenment.

Senator Schurz will speak at St. Louis on Monday next on the political issues of the campaign. A great many people have been wondering why he has not been heard from sooner. He will undoubtedly satisfy all inquiries, and resolve all doubts regarding his own position, on Monday.

As the Grant press seems to be at a loss to give good reasons for Ulysses' getting the degree of LL.D. from Harvard, we beg leave to submit a few. He was dubbed Doctor of Laws because he has broken the laws by retaining military officers as his Secretaries; by levying war on a nation with which the people wished to be at peace, and by prostituting the Judiciary throughout the South to corrupt ends; and because he has violated customs as sacred as laws by appointing dishonest relatives to office; by forcing the [illegible] against Charles Sumner [illegible] United States Senate [illegible] Simon Cameron [illegible] down in order to [illegible] fering in kindred [illegible] up, and by repeatedly inte[illegible] which he had [illegible] ways in matters with [illegible] title to his rightly nothing to do. [illegible], by the degree may have been enhanced, [illegible] fact that he has chosen as his Cab[illegible] Williams, who has just carried Oregon by enormous frauds; Delano, who is charged with implication in unsavory Indian contracts, and who speculates with Simon Cameron in Southern railroads; Boutwell, who deliberately violated the law about the late loan; Belknap, whose Department is mainly responsible for the French arms sales; Robeson, who paid the illegal Secor claims; and Creswell, who was only prevented from paying the fraudulent Chorpenning claims by the direct negative of Congress. Harvard should make its work complete and grace the Secretaries as well as the President.

Among the Conservative leaders of North Carolina is Hon. G. Turner, Jr. He is a resident of Orange County, which contains just 717 voters. A few months ago, United States officials swooped down upon this community and arrested nearly 400 men for complicity with the Ku-Klux. Mr. Turner, who had been noted for his opposition to the Klan, was one of these victims of an unconstitutional law. They were marched to Yanceyville, where they were confined in a large room, and forbidden to approach the windows, or even speak, without the permission of their guards. After a week there, they were transferred to Graham, where they were kept exposed to a pelting rain all night, although a hotel and a church were offered to the officer in command as temporary jails. The next day they were confined in dark cells, where they lay, many of them with heavy irons, for weeks. When Mr. Turner was brought to trial, he was instantly discharged. There was not a shred of evidence against him. Almost every one of the 400 men arrested had a similar experience. Mr. Turner publishes these facts over his own signature. They show the terrorism which can be brought into play in every Southern State during the fall elections. We may expect to see them repeated from now to November.

The "American Confederation of the International Workingmen's Association" held its "First Congress" in New York City last Sunday. An idiotic member declared that all taxation was wrong; "if Government could not run itself and pay its own way, it had no right to exist." The same unreasoning would put out of existence every steam-engine, and in fact every kind of machine. A platform of ten planks was built. Its wisdom is a commendable advance on that of its predecessors. There is, to be sure, the usual crude demand for the abolition of interest, and the usual declaration in favor of the State's assuming possession of all land. This is modified, however, by the saving clause,—"without harm to any one,"—which makes it null and void. The platform does much to redeem itself by an outspoken advocacy of co-operation. If the "A. C. I. W. A." will only put this into practice, it will find that the wrongs of labor are caused neither by the existence of interest nor (in America at least) by the monopoly of land; that they are self-inflicted wrongs; and that their remedy lies inclosed in this one magic word.

The Brown-Stone Cutters' Union, of New York, has got itself into trouble. A long-suffering employer has published the story of his wrongs. He discharged a workman for incapacity. The man stayed around the shop doing nothing. At the end of a week, the Union gave him his full wages, and collected the amount from his ex-employer, under threat of a strike. When the bill for the second week was presented, he refused to pay it, and expressed his sentiments on the subject in forcible language. The reply came in the shape of an announcement of an instant strike, unless he paid this, and in addition $100 as a "fine for insulting the society"! Rather than close contracts for $40,000, he submitted to this outrage. He has since plucked up courage, and exposed the tyranny of the Union. The revelation has called forth similar ones, and the employers declare that the next attempt of that sort will be the signal for a general lock-out, no matter what their own loss therefrom may be.

The Rev. G. Sella Martin has written a noticeable letter to the New York *Tribune*. He clearly explains the blind devotion of the majority of Louisiana negroes to the party of plunder. In every parish of the State there is a certain white man, who distributes tickets before each election. The ignorant colored men have been taught to refuse all other ballots, and do so. Whatever rogue can buy up these official distributors can get the solid vote of these negroes. It is evident that argument with such persons is of no avail. Mr. Martin closes his letter with good tidings. He says: "The revolt from Grantism is made by the most intelligent portion of the colored people here." And he adds: "I think he (Greeley) will get at least 20,000 out of the 85,000 colored votes of this State. Such a force, led by Pinchback, who combines in himself nearly all of the best elements of leadership, when added to the Liberal and Reform vote, will sweep the State."

The Bay City (Mich.) *Journal* publishes the extraordinary fact that Goderich salt is imported from Canada and sold in East Saginaw. It says:

Among the consignments on the steamer Benton are 100 sacks of Goderich salt, consigned to parties at East Saginaw. This is an event unlooked for by our manufacturers. They had expected competition in Chicago and other outside markets; but having Canada salt brought to their home market is, indeed, an unexpected, strange, and rather laughable surprise. Whether to look for cargo lots of Syracuse salt delivered on our docks, we know not. This we know, salt can be manufactured in this valley by steam process 25 to 30 per cent cheaper than elsewhere; and, if a foreign product drives our own out of the market, it is obvious where the fault lies.

If this salt can be imported and sold at Saginaw, it can be imported and sold at Buffalo, if not in Syracuse. The Bay City paper insists that salt can be made at Saginaw from 25 to 30 per cent cheaper than at Goderich, which, with the addition of freight, and the duty of 50 per cent, ought certainly to make the business a profitable one.

We published, a few days ago, the history of how one Major Wham, of Illinois, a pet of General Logan, was selected, just before the adjournment of Congress, to distribute $500,000 among the Teton Sioux Indians, of whom there are about 300. The Springfield *Register* has the following on the subject:

His pet, Major Wham, referred to by the Washington writer, is very well known to the editor of this paper, he having been born in Marion County, in this State, and he, together with Tom Osborne, of Chicago, groomed Logan in his race for the Senatorship before the Legislature in '71. Wham is a good-natured, easy-going young man, just the kind of material to be a "friend" for Logan. Not long since we met him in Salem, Ill. He was happy, and informed us he was shortly going West, and that he had a "good thing" out there. This "good thing" seems to have been the half million of dollars that he is now dividing.

General Osborne recently made a speech at Gloucester, Mass., on the occasion of a Butler festival, and stated that Illinois would give Grant 75,000 majority. The Teton Agency ought to have been able to promise more than that.

Mr. Scammon says that, "At a recent Greeley ratification meeting in St. Louis, Colonel W. H. Hatch 'pledged to Greeley the support of every true Confederate.' This explains the clasping of hands 'across the bloody chasm.'"

The argument is, that every "true Confederate" supports Greeley and is opposed to Grant. Colonel Mosby, Henry A. Wise, James L. Orr, and General Longstreet, all conspicuous Confederates during the Rebellion, support Grant, and we suppose, for that reason, are not to be considered as "true Confederates." What constitutes a true Confederate is becoming a nice question. A Grant paper in Virginia declares that if General Lee were living he would support Grant. Was Lee a "true Confederate," or was he a Union man in disguise, waiting for an opportunity to betray the Confederacy? According to the Grant logic no Rebel who supports Grant was ever a "true Confederate;" all who support Greeley were "true Confederates."

We have already given many items of the extravagance which Grant's partisans call economy. The list is by no means exhausted. The War Department cost, in 1860, $16,001,167.10; in 1871, $44,080,084.95. The principal legitimate use of our army is in defending our citizens from Indian atrocities. The year 1871 was signalized by a series of barbarities. The increase of $28,000,000 above the expenditures of 1860 was not caused by checking these, for they went unchecked. The peace-policy was in full sway. The Gatling guns and the bayonets used to carry Southern elections took a good part of these millions. No doubt their use was the cheapest way to keep Grant in power; but this is scarcely economy, from a national point of view.

[illegible] week, a boy employed in a mine near Lansdale, Pa., was crushed under a mass [illegible] Carb[illegible] It took two hours to extricate him, of coal [illegible] during the day. He had been [illegible] and [illegible] his birth. Nevertheless, the ex[illegible] dumb agony he endured gave him the power quite a[illegible] During the whole time, he talked of speec[illegible] and distinctly, urging the men to [illegible] speedy relief, and praying God to give him spare his life. Only half-a-dozen such instances are known in the annals of medicine. The effect of extreme excitement in instantly destroying physical obstacles to speaking, hearing, walking, etc., is an illustration of the truth of that theory of the complete correlation of mental and physical forces, which is slowly winning its way to credence.

The colored voters of Abbeville County, South Carolina, assembled, a few days ago, to nominate a State Representative. There were two Richmonds in the field, but one of them had the prestige of having already served one term. He made the most of the fact. In an impassioned harangue, he assured his auditors that he had nearly succeeded in passing a bill through the Legislature by means of which bacon would be sold for 10 cents a pound, instead of 15 cents. If they would return him to office, he promised them to get the measure through. He was renominated almost unanimously. We venture to predict that the negro voters of Abbeville County are solid for Grant.

Soda-water drinkers will be grateful to us for the information that many syrups are made from rancid butter, rotten cheese, sulphuric acid, old boots, ether, alcohol, cochineal, fermented starch, molasses, hay, beans, glycerine soap, bitter almonds, logwood, and other pleasing ingredients. The use of these noxious mixtures reduces the cost of a glass of soda-water from 3 1-2 to 1 1-4 cents. So that the business is an amazingly profitable one. The various mineral waters are also frequently adulterated, although not to the same extent.

The Chicago *Journal* publishes the false and scandalous article of the New York *Times* concerning Senator Trumbull, when it must know that the statements therein were explicitly denied and refuted by Mr. Trumbull, in the Senate, long ago. During nearly all the time when Trumbull, according to this article, was playing so mendacious a part, he had no greater admirer than the Chicago *Journal*.

POLITICAL.

A writer in the Quincy *Whig* suggests ex-Governor Wood as Republican candidate for Congress in that district.

—George O. Barnes, of Marshall County, having come out for Greeley, he becomes one of the men for whom the editor of the Peoria *Transcript* (Collector of Internal Revenue) entertains a "pleasant contempt." Nevertheless, no longer ago than March 20, when Mr. Barnes' name was mentioned for public office, the *Transcript* said:

He is a gentleman every way worthy of the position, a Republican in the fullest acceptation of the term, and one, moreover, in whose heart there is no guile.

—Judge George W. Cate, who has been on the Wisconsin Bench since 1864, and who has voted the Republican ticket, beginning with Fremont's candidacy, has announced his preference for Horace Greeley over Grant for next President.

—Major H. B. Strait, of Shakopee, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second Minnesota District, was especially championed through the primaries by Governor Austin, who has thereby gained a point for the United States Senatorship due in 1875, or earlier if accidents should occur.

—The Massachusetts Liberal Committee is composed of Francis W. Bird, of Walpole, Chairman; R. C. Dunham, of Boston, Secretary; Charles A. B. Shepard, of Boston, Treasurer; Joseph F. Paul, of Boston; Rodney French, of New Bedford; John L. Rice, of Springfield, and Joseph M. Day, of Barnstable, Executive Committee.

—Joseph Brooks, the Liberal candidate for Governor of Arkansas, says, in answer to a call upon him:

My life's energies shall be consecrated to the accomplishment of the great work of Reconciliation, upon the basis of the Cincinnati and Little Rock platforms.

Whereupon Clagett, of the Keokuk (Iowa) *Constitution*, says:

We have known Mr. Brooks intimately for more than twenty years, and, although we have radically differed with him politically, we assure the people of Arkansas that Joseph Brooks can be implicitly relied on to do whatever he agrees to, whether in politics, religion, or the ordinary duties of life. He is a man of decided intellectual ability, and "won't scare worth a cent" under any circumstances in which he may be placed.

—The Boston *Advertiser* copies the following incident which occurred at an interview with Mr. Greeley:

Mr. Doolittle introduced Mr. Chever, of New Mexico. Mr. Greeley, who was acquainted with the gentleman by sight, said: "Chavez, isn't it, not Chever?" and Chavez it turned out to be.

The *Advertiser* sneers at this instance of memory,—forgetting that Mr. Greeley remembered the man though he had never received a horse, a house, a pup, a cottage, or a package of money from him. The *Advertiser* knows how suggestive such presents are; they serve even to recall such names as Murphy, Hoar, Butterfield, Grinnell, &c.

—The vote for Ulysses Mercur as a Republican candidate for Supreme Judge of Pennsylvania, at the October election, will be considered something of a test of the party strength in November. The indications are, that this mercurial candidate will develop a very low degree of temperature for Grant.

—Aaron F. Perry, of Cincinnati, serving his first term in Congress, has resigned and withdrawn from politics, giving no public explanation. The Cincinnati politicians are now trading on the new capital thrown in their way.

—It is proposed in Maine to substitute John H. Rice for Marcellus Emery, as the Liberal candidate for Congress in the Bangor District. Mr. Rice was a Republican member of the House from 1861 to 1867.

—Thomas A. Hendricks, the Liberal candidate for Governor of Indiana, has announced the following appointments to speak:

Columbia City, Tuesday, July 23. Warsaw, Wednesday, July 24. South Bend, Thursday, July 25. Laporte, Friday, July 26. Plymouth, Saturday, July 27. Fort Wayne, Monday, July 29. Goshen, Tuesday, July 30. Albion, Wednesday, July 31. Auburn, Thursday, August 1.

—The Republican Convention in Clermont County, Ohio, last Saturday, counted among its forty-nine delegates eleven of Grant's office-holders, and, nevertheless, had to be carefully managed to conceal all signs of defection in Grant's native county.

—The Hon. A. R. Cotton, the present member, received the nomination for Congress for this district, on the Radical ticket.—*Chicago Times' special, yesterday.*

The nominating Convention in Mr. Cotton's district (Second Iowa) has not yet been called. It is safe to predict, however, that Mr. C. will receive the nomination some six weeks hence.

—H. W. Holley, a Republican of great influence in Fillmore County, Minnesota, twice elected to the State Senate, and late editor of the Chatfield *Republican*, has come out for Greeley.

—The editor of the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*, having frequently asserted that there were no Republicans in that city who would support Greeley, a leading Republican spent one hour and a half in procuring the signatures of sixty-five Republicans who would pledge themselves to support the nominees of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions.

—T. H. Brown, editor of the Osceola *Democrat*, accepts a call to be a candidate for the Congressional nomination, on the Greeley ticket, in the Seventh Iowa District.

—The result of Republican primary elections in the Eighth Iowa District, for Congress, is: For Judge James W. McDill, of Afton, forty-two delegates; for Colonel W. F. Sapp, Council Bluffs, 24 delegates. Convention meets at Council Bluffs, Aug. 1.

Vermont.

The Woodstock (Vt.) *Post* thinks it not at all unlikely that Greeley may carry Vermont. It says:

Here, in Vermont, Liberal Republicanism has, during the last few weeks, grown among the Republicans like Jonah's gourd. We have always been confident that this would be the case when the people became roused up to look at the matter. A vote upon the matter to-day would, we are confident, be so strong for Greeley as to surprise even the men who voted for him. And the end is not yet. When one considers that Greeley Republicans are to be found in every school district, even outnumbering the Grantites in some places in a slow town like Woodstock, and that only 10,000 or 15,000 are required to carry the State, the importance of organization and action become at once apparent.

The Vermont State election comes early, and, for the moral effect of it, we should like to see the entire Greeley strength developed at that time. To this end, the Liberal Republicans should move promptly, and put in nomination the strongest possible ticket. The aspect of affairs changes so rapidly that we lose ourselves, and the election of a Liberal State ticket looks less improbable with every setting of the sun. Let us have a good ticket and try. As a suggestion, for the first place on the ticket we propose the name of Henry H. Baxter, of Rutland.

—Abbecassis, the banker, drives four-in-hand at Long Branch, and his driver and footman are dressed in scarlet. The livery is prettier than Grant's white flannel, though the latter, as typical of purity, is, of course, much more appropriate.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Political Outlook — California Sure for Greeley.

Joaquin Miller and the "Overland Monthly."

In Luck and Out Again — Havana Lottery Tickets — The Exiled Guatemalan Friars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.

After nearly a year of rest, I resume my old position, and once more take up my pen to communicate with THE TRIBUNE. If I was in the line, I might moralize by the hour on the changes which have come over Chicago, you of the West, and us of the Farther West, over politics and men, and things generally, within that year; but I am not; moralizing was never my strong suit, and so it suits me to pass, and go to another subject.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

This has been, thus far, the dullest Presidential campaign we have ever witnessed or participated in upon this Coast. There is no excitement anywhere, and all parties have been waiting for the Baltimore Convention, before sailing in to any extent. Enthusiasm for Grant is manifested by all the Federal officials on the Coast,—and there it stops. Among the people at large there is not a particle of excitement for that ticket,—and none can be created. There is a general feeling of apathy or disgust; and every cheer for Grant and Wilson, on this Coast, this year, will cost the Administration and its strikers, hangers-on, and pap-seekers, at least $250. (I am supposing that fifty persons unite in the cheer.) A small cheer, from, say, eight or ten persons, could be raised, on a pinch, for about $100. When Grant was nominated the first time, thousands of our citizens thronged the streets, and made the very heavens ring with their shouts. This time, 147 persons all told—less than 100 of whom were voters—paraded the streets in a vain effort to get up even a small excitement, and were greeted, at the corner of California and Montgomery streets, with cheers for Greeley and Brown, [illegible] through the remainder of the route in dignified silence. The Grant party have held one moderately full indoor meeting, at Platt's Hall, at which Governor Booth and other State and Federal officials and professional politicians orated; and a still smaller one at the same place last night.

Meantime, the Liberal Republicans and Progressive Democracy have been very quietly at work arranging for an active campaign as soon as the Democratic Convention at Baltimore should indorse the Greeley and Brown ticket and Cincinnati platform; and you may rest assured that they will carry California for the party of Progress and Reform. The Democracy, so far as my observation goes, will all, or so nearly all as to be practically equivalent to it, vote for Greeley and Brown; and there is a large number of out-and-out Republicans—like the Hon. S. S. Tilton, late President of the Republican State Central Committee; Frank Pixley, one of the founders of the Republican party on this Coast; and many others I could name—who avow themselves sick of nepotism, cliques, rings, military government, and organized plundering and peculation, and declare themselves unqualifiedly for Greeley and Reform. The Republicans and Democrats have been heretofore just about evenly matched as to numbers in California,—the "floating," or non-partisan and independent vote, always deciding the fight. Four years ago, that vote went for Governor Haight, and elected him by nearly 10,000 majority over Gorham, who is thoroughly detested by a very large portion of the community. Immediately thereafter, the Presidential election was held, and Grant carried the State by a few hundreds,—not through his own popularity, but through the unpopularity of Governor Seymour. Last year, the Republicans put up a railroad-subsidy ticket on an anti-railroad subsidy platform, and elected it over the anti-railroad ticket on an anti-subsidy platform put up by the Democrats. Now, so far as I can see, the floating vote is going almost entirely for Greeley; and the strongest Republicans, in private conversation, generally concede the State as "doubtful;" while the Liberals and Democrats don't see where the doubt comes in; and I must say I cannot see it myself. I know that I voted for Haight and for Grant, and that I am now going to vote for Greeley if I live until election-day; and I know, further, that, so far as my acquaintance goes, all those who voted with me then are proposing to vote with me now; while I know many who voted for both Gorham and Grant four years since, who are now going to vote for Greeley. As I foot it up, California is good for 5,000 to 10,000 majority, at the lowest, for Greeley and Brown.

Apropos of this subject, I saw a well-dressed man standing on the corner of California and Montgomery streets, one day last week, haranguing a casual group of half-a-dozen persons on the glories of the Grant Administration. Warming with his subject, he declared that "Grant is the noblest and most patriotic statesman and citizen in the United States. He saved the Union, suppressed the Rebellion, reformed the abuses which had grown up under Andy Johnson, paid off a large part of the National debt, and is entitled to re-election as much as Washington was, *or more*. All that stuff about his taking bribes, houses, horses, bull-pups, cigars, etc., etc., is all fudge. He is as poor a man to-day as when he went into the office," etc., etc., etc. Just then a stranger, who had been listening with an incredulous smile on his face, walked quietly up to the speaker, and, taking him by the lappel of his coat, remarked, "Excuse me, my friend; but might I be permitted to inquire *what position you hold in the Custom-House?*"

A hearty laugh from the bystanders told how well the stranger had guessed the situation, and the eulogist of the Champion Present-Taker of the Nineteenth Century turned and walked away with an expression of unutterable disgust on his classic features.

JOAQUIN MILLER AND THE OVERLAND.

I find an article going the rounds, credited to a Chicago paper, concerning our representative Pacific Coast poet, Joaquin Miller, which contains some glaring inaccuracies. It says of Miller's new poem, "The Isles of the Amazon:"

The latter effort, he says, was conceived during a visit to the Amazon some time since; but, though the desire to produce such a poem was strong within him at that time, he did not feel himself equal to it then, and reserved it for maturer genius. It contains 20,000 lines, and his the right of publication for six months has been disposed of to the *Overland Monthly* for $2,000.

Now, Miller has never visited the Amazon, and does not claim to have done so; neither did he need to visit that mighty river to have conceived the story embodied in the poem in question; and, instead of 20,000 lines, the poem contains between 1,500 and 2,000 lines.

It is due the poet that it should be known that the price received for the poem from Mr. Carmany, the editor and publisher of the *Overland*, is the largest one paid in the United States, if not in the world, for a poem of that length; and, at the same time, I must say that I think it cheap for the money, both in a literary and pecuniary sense. I have read the finished portion of the poem, and must candidly say that it surprised and delighted me beyond measure. It has all the beauties, marred by none of the faults, of his earlier production. It cannot but add immensely to his fame, and take high rank among the poetical works of American authors.

The opening stanza—which serves, as it were, for a text, and is in a different measure from the body of the poem—is a perfect gem; and, while it will not be understood or appreciated by the untravelled American or Englishman, who believes that the Anglo-Saxon race is the only race worthy to inhabit the earth or be tolerated on it, will enlist the sympathy and strike a responsive chord in the heart of every one who has travelled in Spanish America, and come to know and appreciate the people for their real merits. I am one of those who believe that good may—nay, does—come out of Nazareth, and I sympathize with the sentiment in that opening stanza to the fullest extent. For the poem itself, I can only say that the language is chaste and beautiful; the plot original, artistic, and poetical; and the versification, unlike that of most of his other efforts, perfect. I assure the readers of THE TRIBUNE that, in "The Isles of the Amazon," they have a rare intellectual treat in store.

By the by, speaking of the *Overland* as a Pacific Sloper, I am happy to say that it is prospering under the management of Mr. Carmany as it never did under other editorial direction. The interested prediction, so freely circulated when Mr. Harte left it, that its life would go out with him, failed wholly of realization. Its popularity has steadily increased, and the feast of good things regularly served up to its readers, attests the fact that writers capable of sustaining its distinctive character are not wanting on the Pacific Coast, and that the capacity of imparting the much admired "local flavor" and "characteristic Californianism" is not confined to a single individual, by any manner of means. Not the least of the good things California has produced, is her large crop of vigorous and characteristic writers; and it was neither just, nor generous, to credit one man alone with what was the joint production of many, each peculiarly good in some special line, and all manifesting an equal amount of talent of a class peculiar to this Coast, and an appreciation of humor as keen, lively, and eminently characteristic of her people. Climate, scenery, and, above all, association, have done much to develop this class of talent among the Pacific Coasters. Had Miller remained where he was born, on the banks of the turbid and sluggish Wabash, in "the Indiana State," do you think he would ever have become the gifted poet that he undoubtedly is? The mere freak of adopting the fanciful sobriquet of Joaquin (pronounced Yaw-keen, accent on the last syllable), in place of his original and much less poetical Christian name, did not make him a genius and a poet. Mother Nature gave him genius, and association with the men of the Border, and free communion with that Mother Nature in her grandest woods and most sublime aspects, developed him into the "Poet of the Sierra."

IN LUCK AND OUT AGAIN.

San Francisco has been noted for the number of great prizes which have fallen to the lottery-ticket-purchasing portion,—the larger portion, I am afraid,—of her population. At least half-a-dozen times, the grand prize, or the second prize, in the Royal Havana Lottery, as it is usually termed, or the Real Loteria de la Siempre Fiel Isla De Cuba," as it is officially designated, has fallen here. The "Colfax party" and many other visitors to California, with all old Californians, will remember the famous old patriot-soldier, Victor Squarza, companion in arms of Garibaldi in the heroic defence of Rome against the siege by the French under Napoleon the Little, in 1848. He established a factory of fruit flavored punches here, and made a splendid article, and built up an immense business on this Coast. Then he drew the capital prize of $100,000, sold out his factory and business to two of his countrymen, returned to Italy, and, in his 65th year, married a girl of 18, and settled down to enjoy life under his own vine and fig-tree. He was hardly gone before his successors, Bona & Co., drew a prize of $50,000. One partner attempted to cheat the other out of his share, by giving ten of the coupons—there are twenty coupons to each ticket—to an Italian fisherman to keep for him, and asserting that he did not purchase the ticket with the Company funds, but in partnership with the fisherman. That operation let him out in a style highly satisfactory to the lovers of melodramatic justice. The defrauded partner got wind of the attempted fraud, followed the would-be defaulter to Meiggs' Wharf, where he was attempting to get off in a boat to board the outgoing Panama steamer, caught him, and compelled him, at the point of a pistol [illegible], to give up half of the [illegible] which he had in his pocket. The crest-fallen and defeated knave then returned to town, and went to his friend, the fisherman, to receive back the other half of the ticket. "Why, my friend, you surprise me! We bought the ticket together, each paying half the money. I can prove that by your own statement to your partner. Oh, no! you cannot play any such trick as that on me!" was the cool reply of the honest "fisherman of Venice;" and the upshot of the matter was, that the schemer, finding he had overreached himself at every point, and, instead of cheating his partner out of $25,000, was himself beaten out of his own share, sold his interest in the business for a song, and fled the country.

The tickets in the Royal Havana sell for $20, or $1 per coupon, in Havana; but the farther they get away from home, the higher price they bring. They are sold all over the World. Mexico and South America purchase immense numbers; New York takes a large number, New Orleans more, and San Francisco still more. Here they retail at $30, or $1.50 per coupon; and 1,000 tickets in a single lottery—they are drawn every fourteen days—are frequently sold here. In New Orleans, and in all the principal cities of Mexico, and South and Central America, the leading merchants regularly devote a certain per centage of their profits to the purchase of Royal Havana Lottery tickets, keeping a regular "Lottery Account" in day-book and ledger, as we do our "Expense Account."

I was shown, in Vera Cruz, a few years since, the lottery account of an old and wealthy commercial house. The firm had paid out, as the books showed, in the long years they had been in business *over $100,000* for Havana Lottery tickets, and *never drew a single dollar in the shape of a prize*. Curiously enough, that same month, four poor clerks in Vera Cruz—two of whom were employed in that very house—drew the half of the capital prize,—that is to say, $12,500 each; and I went over to Havana on the steamer which carried over their coupons, and saw the money paid over the counter in Spanish doubloons.

Twice this year already, the $50,000 prize has been drawn in San Francisco. The last was drawn last month, and the official list of the drawing was received ten days since. There is a curious incident, illustrative of the freaks of fortune, in connection with this last drawing: Jose de Santa Marina, a well-known Cuban resident of San Francisco, had five coupons, or one-fourth, of the lucky number—2,372—which drew the prize of $50,000. This would entitle him to $12,500. When the official announcement of the drawing was received in New York, a friend telegraphed the lucky numbers which carried off the first and second prizes to Santa Marina, and a messenger-boy from the Western Union Telegraph office went with the message to his office to deliver it. Not finding him there, the boy followed him from one point to another on the street, and finally, after an hour's delay, met him and delivered it. Fifteen minutes before the message was delivered, and while the boy was hunting him, Santa Marina met a friend on the street who wanted to buy part of a ticket, and sold him the five coupons, or $12,500 worth, for *seven dollars and a-half*. When the lucky man out of luck read the message, he is said to have danced a grand war-dance right there and then, and the language which he indulged in, if not classical and elegant, nor yet musical like the liquid poetry of Sunny Castilo, had at least the merit of being forcible, energetic, and unmistakably good, healthy Saxon. I don't blame him a bit. A man who wouldn't, under the circumstances, is a poor, pusillanimous cuss, without the spirit of a man in his bosom. It is hardly necessary to add that the friend who bought the quarter of the lucky ticket had also been favored with a despatch, and had it in his pocket when he made the purchase.

THE EXILED FRIARS.

The devout Catholic portion of our population is now engaged in extending material aid and sympathy, to a liberal extent, to the forty-odd Capuchin and Franciscan Friars recently sent out of Guatemala, bag and baggage, on short notice, by the authorities of that Republic, and landed here by the last steamer from Panama, aboard which they were placed by their guards at Champerico. One of their number, a man some 75 years of age, has died since their arrival here, and some of the others are ill from change of climate, etc.; but, in the main, they are a stout, healthy, able bodied set,—not at all remarkable for intellectual development; and, as they arrive here when farmers are offering $3.50 per day for harvest-hands, I don't see the necessity for such an excessive amount of sympathy and such fervid appeals for charity. It is a singular fact that, while Mexico, Central America, and South America are awakening from the lethargic slumber of ages and expelling the thousands of idlers and drones who, under the cloak of monastic vows, have eaten out the substance of the land, and sapped the energy and life of their people, we are going the other way, and welcoming as saints and martyrs for righteousness sake the very men who have been spewed out of the mouths of our sister-Republics. When I think of these things, I sometimes come to doubt whether we are going backward or forward, and ask myself if this is in truth the Nineteenth or Thirteenth Century. I hope that I am not uncharitable; but, for the life of me, I cannot see that our country is a gainer by this transaction. Guatemala rids herself, as Mexico has already done, of drones and non-producing eaters, while we take what she throws away, and thank God for sending them to us. School-teachers and artisans will take the places of these exiled Friars in Central America; whose places will the Friars take in the United States?

Adios! ALTAMONTE.

PERSONAL.

Froude, the historian, is coming over to give five lectures in Boston.

—The Rev. Mr. Punshon, of Canada, has gone on a visit to the Methodist missions in Manitoba.

—Prince Napoleon excited considerable attention by appearing on foot under the Linden, in Berlin.

—Bret Harte's engagement with Osgood & Co., is now ended, and he is writing promiscuously.

—Edward Bliss, of the Denver *Times*, has been sued for slander by E. P. Hollister, of the *Tribune*. Damages laid at $10,000.

—Joseph F. Paul has set other Bostonians a good example by forwarding to Gilmore a check for $500, with compliments.

—Edmund C. Stedman, the banker-poet, has given up his speculations in Wall street, broken in health and haggard with financial excitement.

—The Rev. Browne, of Cincinnati, offered to pay the funeral expenses of the lad he killed; but the offer was declined.

—Otis F. R. Waite, of Claremont, N. H., is in Wisconsin, gathering material for a history of that State.

—Miss Sarah J. Baker, the only female principal of a Boston grammar school, is paid $2,400 salary.

—Bishop Jesse T. Peck, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife, Persis Wing Peck, have just given $50,000 to the Syracuse University.

—Dr. S. J. F. Miller, of Cincinnati, has been elected Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Dayton, Ohio.

—Bismarck, who ceased attending the Masonic Lodge when war was declared against Austria, has resumed his visits, and the fact is construed as an act of hostility toward the Catholic Church.

—A circumstantial report that Miss Charlotte Crabtree (who has made a Lotta money on the stage) became a Mrs. Hall, shortly before her recent departure for Europe, is as circumstantially denied by intimate friends, who say she is not even engaged to be married. They also say that, during part of her absence, she will reside in the boarding school of a French convent, to study French and music.

—J. W. Miner, "the popular city editor" of the Omaha *Republican*, being about to take a vacation, was come down upon with a $175 watch. Other popular city editors are warned to stay at home.

—Jesse R. Grant, father of the President, last week paid a visit to Georgetown, Brown County, Ohio, of which place he was for many years a resident, and from which the President went to West Point. The old gentleman is exceeding feeble and decrepid, not only from age, but also from a recent attack of paralysis. He is in charge of a servant, who watches over and cares for him at all times. The Covington Post Office is run by a Deputy.

HORRIBLE CRIME IN MINNESOTA.

A Young Lady Violated and Murdered by Indians.

From the Duluth (Minn.) Tribune, July 12.

Our readers may remember that some three or four weeks ago, we published an account of the mysterious disappearance of a Miss McArthur, a very respectable and worthy young lady, living with her parents, near Crow Wing, a few miles below Brainerd. She left home one day to go to a neighbor's house, a mile or so distant, but never reached her destination, and never was seen again by her parents or friends.

Suspicions of foul play were entertained, and the whole adjacent county was for days and weeks searched in hopes of solving the mystery of her disappearance, but all to no avail; and at length the search was abandoned, leaving the solution of the mystery to time, which reveals all things.

We have just learned, however, from a reliable source, that Miss McArthur's body was found in the Mississippi River, near Crow Wing, a day or two since, and the evidence is conclusive that she had been violated and murdered.

From the Duluth Tribune, July 14.

We are able this morning to lay before our readers further particulars in regard to the arrest of the supposed murderers of Miss Helen McArthur, near Crow Wing, on the 28th of last April. It will be remembered that she started from her home, about two and a half miles north of Crow Wing, to go into that village, and was accompanied a short distance by a younger sister. After they separated, the younger sister stood and watched Helen as she proceeded on her way towards Crow Wing, until she entered a piece of woods through which the road passed, and the deceased was never seen after entering those woods. As soon as it was ascertained that she had not arrived at her destination, search was made, but no clue could be obtained of her whereabouts; and, as some of her clothing was found by the bank of the river, many persons came to the conclusion that she had found a suicide's grave in the waters of the river, though, as she had been of a very quiet and contented disposition, and also religious, her parents could not believe that she had thus destroyed herself.

Soon there came a rumor, from Indian sources, that a lumberman had been seen in the woods who had a ring belonging to Miss McArthur, and that she had eloped with and married him.

Not believing this rumor either, her parents had to reluctantly give up the search and trust to time to bring them tidings of their lost one, and how terrible those tidings must have been when they did come in all their horrible reality!

Encamped in the woods where Miss McArthur was last seen, were two Indians, brothers, named respectively, Te-be-ko-ke-chick wa-be and Ge-ge-once, and a squaw named Peggy, belonging to the former.

Mrs. McArthur, almost from the first, seems to have had a suspicion that these Indians were in some way connected with the disappearance of her daughter, but as they pretended that they had not seen her, and as there was no proof against them further than their being encamped at that time in the woods, no arrests were made.

The Indians moved north to the White Earth Reservation, where they belonged, and the affair quieted down into one of those unexplained disappearances which sometimes occur.

A week or two since, however, a clue to the mystery was discovered in the following manner: Mr. Henry Whipple, who keeps a hotel at Crow Wing, has in his employ an Indian woman belonging to the White Earth Reservation. This woman has but recently returned from a visit to the reservation, and was talking with a daughter of Mr. Whipple's one day, when the subject of the disappearance of Miss McArthur was introduced—Mrs. Whipple remarking that it was very wrong in Miss McArthur to leave her parents in such uncertainty. The Indian woman at once replied that Miss McArthur did not go off, but that she had been ravished and murdered by the Indians above named. She then informed Miss Whipple that, when at White Earth, she had been present when To-be-ko-ke-chick-wa-bo and his squaw were quarrelling, and that after he had struck Peggy several times she made the remark that, if he did so again, she would tell Mr. McArthur what had become of his daughter.

This information being given to Mr. McArthur, his son and Sheriff Gurnell worked up the case, until they thought they had a very sure thing in arresting the Indians. Last Wednesday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Horn and a young Mr. McArthur left Brainerd for Oak Lake and the White Earth Reservation, where they arrested the two Indians, and also brought a squaw as a witness. They arrived at Brainerd Friday afternoon, and the two men were placed in jail, while the woman was taken charge of by Mr. McArthur.

The squaw, who appears to hate the Indians, says they are very bad, and that after committing the brutal murder, the fiends stamped the body into the soft mud in the edge of a slough in that vicinity.

There was great excitement at Brainerd on the arrival of the prisoners, and threats were made of calling upon Judge Lynch to mete out to them the punishment which it is believed they deserve; but no violence was done. The accused will have their examination to-morrow.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

There were five cases of sunstroke on Rock Island, Saturday,—two of them quite serious.

—The railroad between Bloomington, Ill., and Lafayette, Ind., is now fully open. The first regular passenger train reached Bloomington last Monday.

—The Republicans of Clay County have nominated John R. Tanner for Circuit Clerk, S. L. Rea for County Clerk (to fill vacancy), R. Gray for Sheriff, S. A. Boyles for Prosecutor, and Dr. D. H. Chase for Coroner.

—To-day the Holly water-works, at Rock Island, will be officially tested, and six streams an inch in diameter must be thrown, within sight of each other, 100 feet high.

—Last week a gentleman in Warren sold a lot of horses and other property, and had a $1,000 bond of some defunct railroad palmed off on him in payment, the worthless paper being represented to him to be a United States bond.

—The wife of William Moffatt, who resides four miles west of Carlinville, died suddenly on Saturday night last. During the day, she, with other members of the family, had been shopping. The attack was sudden, and was attended with severe vomiting and other symptoms which resembled cholera.

WISCONSIN.

Thieves took $1,500 worth of plunder from the Draper House, Oconomowoc, last Monday night.

—It is now denied that the Olivet Church has offered its property to the Plymouth Society, Milwaukee, for $25,000.

—An Oshkosh woman who attended a fire in that city last week got her bustle in a blaze.

—A raid by the police on the La Crosse houses of ill-fame, one night last week, resulted in the capture of twenty offenders, whose fines and costs, in the Police Court, the next morning, amounted to over $400.

—The editor of the Oconto (Wis.) *Lumberman* is under arrest for the non-payment of $500 judgment in a libel suit, and seems to like it, as the Sherriff allows him bounds of one mile from the jail, so that he only goes there to get his meals, and that at the expense of the plaintiff.

IOWA.

Some idea of the heat of last Sunday, at Des Moines, may be gathered from the fact that at 11 o'clock in the morning, the temperature of the water in the Des Moines River was 88 degrees.

—The Republican Convention of the Sixth Judicial District at Oskaloosa, was unable to nominate, and gave it up after the 162d ballot. The candidates presented were J. F. McJunkin, of Washington; J. F. Lacy, of Mahaska; L. C. Blanchard, of Poweshiek; and S. N. Lindley, of Jasper.

—It is generally believed in Council Bluffs that the late discovery of coal at Missouri Valley, said to be a vein 48 inches in thickness, is a sell.

—The building of I. L. French and other property, at Cedar Falls, was destroyed by fire, last Sunday. Loss, $13,000.

—The City of Davenport will this year be required to raise $20,000 by tax, but the *Gazette* says:

Under judicious management there will henceforth be no need of more than an average of two-thirds the present rate of local taxation, and it must not be forgotten that even now the city rate is 25 per cent less than any other city in Iowa.

MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul Street Railroad was, on Monday, opened two and a half miles.

—Last Saturday night, thieves raided upon the stores of St. Peter, and took $3,000 worth of plunder. J. Schlender, jeweller, was the heaviest sufferer. Two men, supposed to be of the gang, were arrested.

—It is supposed that the big new town of the Pembina Road will be at the crossing of the Red Lake River. It already boasts three saloons, a hotel, and several cabins; and those who despise not the day of small things, see rising there, in vivid imagination, the stately towers of a metropolis.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis has storage capacity for less than 2,000,000 bushels of grain, but new elevators are projected to give St. Louis "absolute control of an enormously increased trade."

—Mr. Saelstrom, formerly editor of a Swedish paper in Chicago, has conducted negotiations for 50,000 acres of land, on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, for two colonies of Swedes.

—There is great joy in Saline County over the decision of the Supreme Court annulling the County Court's subscription of $400,000 stock to the Louisiana & Missouri River Railroad.

...vent, to study French

...popular city editor" of ... being about to take a ...own upon with a $135 ...city editors are warned.

...ther of the President, ...to Georgetown, Brown ...ich place he was for ..., and from which the ...West Point. The old ...g feeble and decrepid, ...ount also from a recent ... He is in charge of a ...s over and cares for ...Covington Post Office

...S IN MINNESOTA.

...inted and Murdered ...dians.

...na.) Tribune, July 12.
...remember that some ...go, we published an ac... ...us disappearance of a ...very respectable and ...living with her parents, ...me one day to go to a ...ile or so distant, but ...estination, and never ...r parents or friends. ...lay were entertained, ...t county was for days ...hopes of solving the ...pearance, but all to no ...the search was aband... ...tion of the mystery to ...ll things. ...d, however, from a re... ...Miss McArthur's body ...Mississippi River, near ...two since, and the evi... ...at she had been vio...

...Tribune, July 14.
...rning to lay before our ...culars in regard to the ...ed murderers of Miss ...r Crow Wing, on the ...t will be remembered ... her home, about two ...h of Crow Wing, to go ...d was accompanied a ...younger sister. After ...ounger sister stood and ...e proceeded on her way ..., until she entered a ...ough which the road ...deceased was never ...hose woods. As soon as ...at she had not arrived ...earch was made, but no ...d of her whereabouts; ...clothing was found by ..., many persons came to ...he had found a suicide's ...f the river, though, as ...ry quiet and contented ...o religious, her parents ...t she had thus destroyed

...a rumor, from Indian ...rman had been seen in ...ring belonging to Miss ...he had eloped with and

...is rumor either, her ...antly give up the search ...o bring them tidings of ...ow terrible those tidings ...en they did come in all ...!

...woods where Miss Mo... ...en, were two Indians, ...spectively, To-be-ko-ke... ...-ge-once, and a squaw ...ing to the former. ...lmost from the first, ...suspicion that these In... ...way connected with the ...r daughter, but as they ...had not seen her, and ...f against them further ...ncamped at that time in ...s were made. ...d north to the White ...where they belonged, ...d down into one of those ...pearances which some...

...ce, however, a clue to ...covered in the following ...Whipple, who keeps a ..., has in his employ an ...ging to the White Earth ...woman has but recently ...to the reservation, and ...daughter of Mr. Whip... ...the subject of the dis... ...McArthur was introduced ...rking that it was very ...thur to leave her parents ...s McArthur did not go ...been ravished and mur... ...ns above named. She ...Whipple that, when at ...ho and his squaw were ...st after he had struck ...she made the remark ...ain, she would tell Mr. ...l become of his daughter. ...being given to Mr. Mo... ...Sheriff Gurnell were ...hey thought they had a ...arresting the Indians. ...fternoon Deputy Sheriff ...Mr. McArthur left Brain... ...d the White Earth Re... ...ey arrested the two Indi... ...a squaw as a witness. ...rainerd Friday afternoon, ...ere placed in jail, while ...en charge of by Mr. Mo...

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...oy in Saline County over ...Supreme Court annulling ...subscription of $400,000 ...siana & Missouri River

...K ROBBERY IN UXBRIDGE, MASS.

...ther Successful Raid on a National Bank—A Whole Family Captured and Gagged—$13,000 Carried Off.

From the Boston Advertiser, July 15.

...Worcester County would seem to be a fa... ...ble field for the robbers of National ...s. The bold and successful raids upon ...banks in Concord and Grafton are well ...mbered. On Saturday morning the in... ...tants of Uxbridge awoke to learn that ...r village had been the scene of a similar ...ally enterprise. The attempt in this ..., if less successful as to booty, was even ...daring and skilfully carried out than ...previous operation of the sort in these ...

For two or three hours after mid... ...t on Saturday morning, the raiding par... ...apparently held possession of the streets ...e village, moving about with as much ...dom as any honest citizen might exhibit ...e daytime. There were several of them, ...ably more than five. They came in two ..., which they put safely out of sight in ...rear of the Unitarian Church. This was ...base of operations. The men were all ...ed, and addressed each other by num...

Their first move was to enter the ...e of Mr. Hayward, the cashier, and se... ...the inmates. The story is told by the ...ay *Herald* as follows:

...e house of Mr. Hayward is situated on ...l near the schoolhouse, and is about 70 ...rods from the bank. The house is some ...eet from the street, and is surrounded ...a fine dense growth of shrubbery and ...e trees. The robbers took a ladder ...h was hanging on the side of the Post ...awed a piece off so that it just reach... ...nd story windows of the house, ...g it some 50 or 60 rods, they ...osition, and 5 of them quietly ...gh an open window. After ...ess to the house the party si... ...d the various sleeping apart... ...stood ready for action by the ...unconscious sleepers. Simulta... ...ly the sleepers were awakened by feel... ...hand grasping their throats, and hear... ...low voice ordering them to be quiet, ...assuring them that they would not be ...

Besides Mr. Hayward and Mr. Wes... ...here were three other inmates of the ...—Mr. Hayward's daughter, Miss Lu... ...S. Hayward; his granddaughter, a ...girl 12 years old, Mabel H. Taft; and a ...d servant-girl named Annie Ross, a re... ...arrival from North Carolina. Each of ...was handcuffed, but the "bracelets" ...too large for the little girl, her ...were tied with a piece of sheet. ...evidently expected to find a son of ...Hayward's in the house, as they visited ...m that he had been occupying, but he ...one home only a day or two before, and ...quently did not know of the affair till ...6 o'clock next morning. Mr. Hayward ...ne-looking old gentleman in his seven... ...th year, and has been cashier of the ...fourteen years. He was startled out a ...sleep by feeling a hand grasping his ...t, and opening his eyes he saw two ...one holding a pistol in one hand and a ...e in the other, while the other man ..."I arrest you for forgery." Mr. Hay... ...naturally replied that it was the first ...that he was ever charged with any ..., but before he could recover from his ...ishment the men had handcuffed him. ...then helped him to put his pants on ...old him he must accompany them to ...ank and unlock the doors to the vault. ...ld them he could not do it; they had so ...d him that he couldn't get down stairs. ...his appearance evidently impressed ...with the truth of his statement, for ...immediately demanded to know where ...erk was. He replied that they probably ...as well as he did. They then tied his ...together, and also tied his legs above ...knees, and after placing a knot... ...handkerchief in his mouth, ...it behind his head, they left ...m, leaving him lying helpless on the ...Mr. Weston is a young man, 23 or 23 ...f age. He was awakened by hearing ...noise in Mr. Hayward's room, and on ...ng his eyes he found a man standing at ...side with a revolver pointing at his ...At first Charlie thought he would ..."possum, and manage in some way to ...old of his revolver, which was in a table ...r, but as the man stood between him ...e table he gave up that idea. He was ...instantly handcuffed and informed ..."he was arrested," but no cause was as... .... He was allowed to put on his pants ...and one of the men helped him to put ...stockings, and then a small cord was ...around his neck and grasped by a ...ready at the slightest attempt at out... ..."choke off" his wind. He was then ...down stairs and out of the back door ...r men, two of whom disappeared as ...as they got out doors. The others ...d on either side, and during the walk ...bank he was hit on one cheek by a ...d on the other by a cold blade of an ...knife, while a gentle admonition was ...him to keep still. The Unitarian ...h stands about midway between the ...r's house and the bank, and on reach... ...Charlie was taken into the doorway ...of the men while the other went ...into the darkness. After ...being ten or fifteen minutes a ...istle was heard in the direction of ...nk, and he was hurried along and the ...f the bank was opened and the three ...ntered. A light is kept burning in the ...ng-room all night, and as soon as they ...the room, Charlie was forced to get ...n his knees and all three crept silent... ...s the room and behind the counter. ...ng up to the outer iron door of the ...it was gently unlocked, opened, and ...en entered, closing it behind them. ...mbination lock on the inner door of ...ult was the only thing that lay be... ...n the robbers and their booty. Charlie ...only man present who could unlock ..., fearful lest he might forget the com... ...ion, his companions told him to keep ...and not get excited. Reminded of his ...n by a gentle twist of the cord round ...k, Charlie soon unlocked the door, ...pening it the robbers proceeded to has... ...amine the result of their ventur... ...first emptied a small leather carpet... ...ntaining papers, and threw into it ...bank bills and scrip they found, ...ing in the aggregate to a little over .... They then burst open another ...the personal property of Mr. Hay... ...In it they found $500 in bank bills, a ...watch, diamond ring, a seal ring bear... ...s letters "E. S. T.," and several other ...s of jewelry belonging to the deceased ...of little Mabel. A number of notes ...le at the bank they examined, but did ...take, and they also left some $40 ...coppers and five-cent pieces. ...thing else of value they threw into ...rpet-bag. They then asked Charlie if ...were no bonds in the bank, and could ...believe him when assured that there ...none, but were finally obliged to re... ...ntly accept his assurance as true. They ...left the bank, carefully locking the ...s they found it, and escorted Charlie ...to the house, leaving the carpet-bag in ...treet, near the Unitarian Church, appa... ...y in charge of nobody in particular; at ...Charlie didn't see any one near it after ...as set down. After returning to the ...with Mr. Weston, the attentive and ...robbers removed the gags from the ...hs of all and gave them some water to .... Before going to the bank the colored ...was taken into the room where Miss ...ward and Mabel were, and Mr. Weston ...taken into the same room on his return, ...were then seated in chairs, their hands ...d in handcuffs back of the chair, cords ...bound round their ankles and above ...knees, and the gags replaced. Mr. ...ward was left on his bed, his ...handcuffed behind him and his feet ...ps bound. He suffered considerably, ...whole weight being on his hands, ...he complained of it and his captors ...avored to ease him by placing ...s under his shoulders, and that not sc... ...ishing the object desired they placed ...r under the pillow. At first this eased ...me, but in a little while the strain ...his handcuffs was very hard to bear, ...he managed to get his feet off the bed ..., thus bringing him up to a sitting .... His "bracelets" were pretty tight, ...er, and left quite a mark on his wrists. ...adage of "honor among thieves" ...illustrated by the fact that the leader of ...ang appeared desirous to confine their ...ng operations strictly to the bank, al... ...h, unfortunately, some of his men did ...eem to share his feelings. While they ...in young Weston's room one of the men ...his pocket-book for his own use. After ...the funds from the bank the Captain ...Charlie if any of them belonged to ...and said if they did he should have ...back, as they did not wish to take any ...property. Thereupon Charlie told ...of the incident in his room, and the Cap... ...told him he should have the pocket... ...back, and before the party left it was ...rned, but on subsequent examination it ...found that some $25 or $30 in bills had ...removed. The silver in the house was ...uched, neither was a gold watch and ...coin in one of the rooms. In general ...mily were treated with considerable ...ness, and they all bear cheerful testi... ...to the kindness shown, ...gh they would have been ...ly willing to have dispensed ...attentions of the desperadoes en...

While the men were binding Miss ...ard, the Captain noticed she appeared ...and told the men to be careful, and ...water was sprinkled in her face. The ...y of the bank was accomplished be... ...2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, the ...clock striking 2 while young Weston ...s unpleasant companions were stand... ...the doorway of the Unitarian Church. ...robbers all left Mr. Hayward's house ...as early as half-past 3, although the ...were told that a guard would be ...see that they gave no alarm. After ...a while in the uncomfortable po... ...in which they were left, little Mabel ...d to get her hands out of the cloth ...ound them, but was afraid to move ...much. Charlie also managed to get ...from behind the chair, and, after ...rable difficulty, stepped through ...ackwards, and Mabel secured a pair ...ers and cut the cords around his legs ...those that bound the others. Quick ...was also made of the gags. Daylight ...to appear by this time, but the fa... ...was so frightened that they would ...Charlie go out to give the alarm, and ...waited till about half-past 5, when Mr. ..., who does the milking for Mr. Hay... ...came into the yard. Even then the ...would not allow Charlie to ..., but he managed, by holding ...hands, to attract the attention ...Benson, who quickly entered the ...and as soon as possible after hearing ...they gave the alarm. The neighbors ...in, but nobody had a key to fit the ...ffs, and the prospect was that they ...have to be filed off. Fortunately at

this juncture the girl Annie got up, and Charlie noticed a peculiar looking key under her, and it was found that it would unlock all the handcuffs, and the captives were at liberty once more. Efforts to discover the rogues were at once begun, but as they were masks, and were otherwise disguised, it is exceedingly doubtful if they are captured. The Directors of the bank have offered a reward of $5,000 for the detection and conviction of the robbers. Nothing is said about the recovery of the money, the officials appearing more anxious to get hold of the rogues than to get their money. The bank has a surplus of over $35,000, and consequently the loss of $13,000 will not embarrass it all. The robbers, it is believed, were disappointed at not getting more spoils, and if they had waited till Monday they would undoubtedly have captured more, as Tuesday is pay day at the mills in the village. Saturday morning $2,000 was received from Boston, and thus the bank was ready for business almost as early as usual.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.

A Poor Man Finds a Can of Nitro-Glycerine and Puts it in His Lamp—Two of the Family Killed and Several Wounded.

From a Marietta (O.) paper.

We learn from John P. Campbell the particulars of one of the most terrible accidents which has ever occurred in Washington County. It appears that Alexander Dye, a laboring man with a large and dependent family, residing at Cow Run, found in an old coal bank a tin can containing a quantity of nitro-glycerine. It had doubtless been left there by the agents of the Roberts Torpedo Company, who imagined they had concealed it in a safe place. Mr. Dye supposed the clear liquid substance to be carbon oil, and being a poor man, concluded to make use of it in his family. He accordingly took it home and emptied a portion of it into a lamp already half full of oil. The dangerous substance of course sank to the bottom, leaving the oil on top. On Thursday evening, July 4, he lit this lamp, which burned without accident until the family retired. About 11 o'clock, it is supposed Mr. Dye arose and relit the lamp for some purpose. The oil having burned off, the nitro-glycerine followed up to the blaze, when a fearful explosion alarmed the neighborhood. Help was almost immediately at hand, when a horrible scene presented itself. Mr. Dye was dead—his right hand blown off, his throat cut, and a bad wound in his breast. One of his daughters, aged 7 years, was fatally wounded, while two other children were unhurt. The chimney-end of the log house was blown completely out, and the entire building reduced to a wreck. It is supposed the Roberts Torpedo Company, a rich corporation, are legally responsible for this terrible result of careless employes.

From the Volcano Lubricator.

The facts of the case are: About six weeks ago, Mr. Palmer went to Cow Run to put in some torpedoes. After having completed his work, he had a small quantity of nitro-glycerine left, and, as the parties for whom he had put in one torpedo wanted another put in in a few days, permission was given him to place the remainder of the glycerine in an abandoned coal bank belonging to the company for which he was expected to explode another torpedo, leaving the can labelled in printed letters, "Nitro glycerine! Dangerous! Explosive!" Mr. Palmer expected to return in a few days, but circumstances arose which prevented the need of another torpedo, and consequently he did not go back as soon as he expected. On Sunday before the accident Mr. Dye found the can and took it to his house where it remained until the day of the accident, when a part of it was used and exploded in the manner described above. None of the children were fatally injured, but will all recover. We understand that steps are being taken to prosecute the torpedo company for damages.

Fairs in 1872.

STATE, DISTRICT, ETC.

Illinois	Ottawa	Sept. 16..21
Ohio	Mansfield	Sept. 2.. 6
Nebraska	Lincoln	Sept. 3.. 6
St. Louis A. & M A'n	St. Louis	Oct. 3..12
New England	Lowell	Oct. 3..12
Iowa	Cedar Rapids	Sept. 9..13
North Kansas	Atchison	Sept. 10..14
Kentucky	Lexington	Sept. 10..14
Central Iowa	Council Bluffs	Sept. 16..19
Kansas	Topeka	Sept. 16..20
Northern Ohio	Cleveland	Sept. 16..20
North Michigan	Grand Rapids	Sept. 16..21
Michigan	Kalamazoo	Sept. 17..20
Minnesota	St. Paul	Sept. 17..20
Maine	Bangor	Sept. 17..20
Pennsylvania	Erie	Sept. 17..20
California	Sacramento	Sept. 18..28
Industrial Ass'n	Kansas City	Sept. 23..28
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	Sept. 23..
New York	Elmira	Sept. 30..Oct. 5
Indiana	Indianapolis	Sept. 30..Oct. 5
Northern Wis.	Oshkosh	Sept. 30..

ILLINOIS COUNTY FAIRS.

Rock Island	Rock Island	Aug. 26..30
Aurora (Indep't)	Aurora	
Henry	Cambridge	Sept. 2.. 5
Adams	Quincy	Sept. 2.. 7
Cass	Virginia	Sept. 3.. 6
Kendall	Bristol	Sept. 3.. 6
Atlanta (Ind.)	Atlanta	Sept. 3.. 6
Kankakee	Kankakee	Sept. 3.. 7
Pekin (A & M)	Pekin	Sept. 3.. 6
Greene	Carrollton	Sept. 3.. 6
Atlanta Union	Atlanta	Sept. 3.. 6
Lee	Dixon	Sept. 3.. 6
Winnebago	Rockford	Sept. 10..13
Montgomery	Hillsboro	Sept. 10..13
Iroquois	Onarga	Sept. 10..13
Will	Joliet	Sept. 9..13
Mercer	Aledo	Sept. 10..13
Madison	Edwardsville	Sept. 10..13
Henderson	Biggsville	Sept. 10..13
Macon	Decatur	Sept. 10..13
Vermillion	Catlin	Sept. 10..13
Jo Daviess	Galena	Sept. 10..13
Whiteside	Sterling	Sept. 10..13
Morgan	Jacksonville	Sept. 10..13
Carroll	Mt Carroll	Sept. 10..13
McLean	Bloomington	Sept. 10..14
Coles	Charleston	Sept. 10..13
Williamson	Marion	Sept. 17..20
Lake	Libertyville	Sept. 17..19
Duquoin Fair A'n	Duquoin	Sept. 24..
Champaign	Champaign	Sept. 24..28
Randolph	Sparta	Sept. 24..27
Putnam	Hennepen	Sept. 24..27
Elgin Ag.	Elgin	Sept. 24..27
Stephenson	Freeport	Sept. 24..27
Macoupin	Carlinville	Sept. 24..27
Moultrie	Sullivan	Sept. 24..28
Warren	Monmouth	Sept. 25..28
Sangamon	Springfield	Sept. 24..28
Fulton	Fulton City	Sept. 24..28
Union	Centralia	Sept. 30..Oct. 5
Franklin	Benton	Oct. 1.. 4
Menard	Petersburg	Oct. 1.. 4
Peoria	Peoria	Oct. 1.. 4
Jersey	Jerseyville	Oct. 14..21

A Woman Falls into a Coal-Cellar, and Lies There Helpless Four Days and Nights.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 15.

Four days and four nights alone in agony, bruised, bleeding, helpless, within ten feet of human help, but too weak in body to summon it—this is a condition of distress of mind and body not easily conceived. Just such a case was discovered at No. 331 West Seventh street, on last Saturday morning, by a couple of police officers, whose quick ears caught tones of distress in scarcely audible half cries and half groans, which they heard coming from the cellar at this number.

The officers followed the lead of the voice to the cellar of the uninhabited house, where they found lying helpless on the ground the half dead body of Mrs. Margaret Betts, a middle-aged German woman.

We will let her tell her own story. She says that the house—No. 331 Seventh street—has been vacant for some time, and that she was employed to clean it up. Last Tuesday morning she commenced work. While cleaning the door at the head of the inside stairs leading to the cellar, she made a misstep, and fell headlong down the stairs. All day Tuesday, all night Tuesday, all day Wednesday, and all night Wednesday night, all Thursday and Friday, and Thursday night and Friday night, she lay and moaned, calling with her feeble voice to passers by whom she could hear, but who could not hear her. Minutes seemed months, and the days and nights were as scores of years. Despair came at last with grim relief, and she gave up to die. In calm resignation to fate, moaning only from pain, the officers found her in her place of lonely suffering. She was taken to the Cincinnati Hospital, where she now lies.

Extraordinary Story—A Man Married to Another Man Seventeen Years Ago, and Now Asks for a Divorce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The Carlinville correspondent of the *Democrat* relates the following story, the circumstances of which, while they are exceedingly sensational, can be vouched for by persons residing in this city:

One of the most remarkable divorce cases on record has been begun, and is to be tried at the August Term of the Macoupin County Circuit Court. The parties have lived together for seventeen years, known to the world as husband and wife. The reputed husband now files a bill, alleging the so-called marriage to have taken place in Macoupin County in 1855, and praying for a divorce on the ground that the person to whom he was then formally married is not a *woman*, although previous to, and at the time of said reputed marriage he was induced to believe the person aforesaid to be a woman. If the allegations of the bill and of outside parties are true, the trial will show the extraordinary case of two men having lived together for this long period of time in the character of husband and wife. The complainant alleges that his ignorance of the laws of this country, he being a German, and the advice of supposed competent parties, prevented him from filing a bill for release long ago from his pseudo-marriage. As the parties have accumulated a considerable property, it will be a point of great interest for the Court to decide upon its equitable division, in case of a dissolution of the curious copartnership.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ocean yacht fleet of New York numbers 83 vessels.

—An Arkansas planter has 60 acres planted to chicory.

Watch cases are now made of India rubber.

—There is a rumor of a possible consolidation of Amherst and Williams Colleges.

—Green Lake, near Georgetown, Col., is 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

—Boston real estate valuation has increased $40,000,000 the past year, reducing the tax to $11 on $1,000.

—The price of board and care of insane patients at the Insane Asylum, Ovid, N. Y., has been increased to $3 per week.

—A Chattanooga paper says that that city is making strides toward civilization. Pickpockets flourish, horses are ill-treated, and the children get blind drunk.

—The Germans expelled from France, after the breaking out of the late war, comprised 19,300 Prussians, 4,423 Bavarians, 5,378 Wurtembergers, 3,329 Badois, 1,800 Hessians, and 2,000 others,—making a total of 40,633.

—A liberal estimate gives the following as the cost entire (including steamer fare and cost of gold) of a three months' trip (first-class) in Europe and in this country: In Europe, $534; in this country, $682.

—A cat with one kitten in Marion County, Ky., brought a mouse to her offspring the other day for its noonday meal; but the kitten adopted the young stranger for a playmate, and since that time the three have lived on the most amicable terms together.

—There were 185 deaths at Buffalo in June, including 54 of small pox, and the *Commercial* says: "Deducting the deaths from small-pox, it will be seen that the death-rate was but very little larger than the average for the past five years. The excess can be accounted for in the increase of population."

—The old family servants of Washington having about all followed their master, obituaries are now in order of the colored nurses of Madison, who are just beginning to drop off at the most patriarchal ages.

—An Englishman named Battersby has a claim for cotton seized at Savannah, amounting to $1,049,750, and wants the American Government to pay it. It is not exactly a consequential claim, but one of a good deal of consequence.

—Weaver the Tennessee bigamist, has broken jail at Trenton, and is probably in search of another wife.

—A paper called the *Meteor* is published by the inmates of the Alabama Insane Asylum and it is not so flighty a sheet as one would imagine, either.

—As an Atlanta Judge was administering a sentence, the prisoner encouragingly remarked: "Go in, old bald head." This was more than the Judge could "bear," and the sentence was appropriately lengthened.

—It is reported that the proprietor of Lamartine's former residence at Macon has sold in the last two years, to travellers, over 4,000 quills with which (he said) Lamartine wrote his "Jocelyn."

—The fortifications in process of construction by the German engineers at Strasbourg are of the most colossal character. On the side toward France they are making a vast intrenched camp, which will be capable of holding 200,000 men.

—Some one has said that the three hardest words to pronounce consecutively are, "I was mistaken." Let the person who made this assertion try his articulating powers on the names of the lakes in Maine,—three for instance: Huknztyabob, Zitmornumgohic, and Mahogapragobng.

—About the middle of June, a Massachusetts farmer cut down a field of spring rye for fodder. The rye had headed out perfectly. It was supposed that the grass would immediately follow, but within ten days the rye grew up, headed out, and is now the finest looking field of rye in that region. This is a new departure in agriculture.

—A striking mustache at Saratoga is thus described: It is one of those formidable hirsute appendages that instantly overcomes young ladies, and, in a twinkling, awes civilization in general. In dimensions, it is ten inches over all, and two inches breadth of beam. The design is simply ferocious, and frightens little children, who flee in terror at the first glance at it, and cling to their nurses for protection. In architectural design, it is peculiar and quite original, and the extremities are unwaxed and persuaded to point forward, like the claws of the amiable lobster.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Legions attest to the Superiority of Burnett's Cocoaine for the hair.

Charles Heidsick Champagne, Dry Sillery, and "Extra," for sale by WM. SHIMPFERMANN and PAT. O'NEILL.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

During hot weather the stomach can scarcely accomplish all required of it. Assist by use of Effervescing Orab Orchard Salts. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cin., O. For sale by all Druggists.

The best family remedy for summer complaints, sun strokes, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, and cholera infantum, is Dr. Butt's Excelsior Medicine. Sold by all druggists.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY BOYD & WISNER, SOUTH-west corner State and Madison-sts:
Dearborn-av., near Lincoln-av.; lots $860.
Second and Erie-sts, near Lincoln-av; lots $1,000.
Fourth-st., near Wood-st.; lots $1,000.
Second, Erie, and Fourth-sts, near Hayne-st.; lots $700.
Rebecca-st., near California-av.; lots $400.
Van Horn, near Western-av.; lots $400.
Twenty-sixth-st., near Hanover-st.; lots $1,000.
Dayton-st., near Clybourne-av.; lots $1,600.
Fremont-st., near Centre-st.; lots $1,000.
Jackson, Van Buren, Cutter, and Owasco-sts.; lots in Rockwell's Addition, easy terms $200 to $400.
Sheffield-av., near Centre-st.; lots $1,000.
Hyndon-av. and Ward-st., near Webster-av.; $235 and $800.
A large list of desirable residence and acre property in Lake View, convenient to Dummy cars and the Lake Shore drive.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—LOT 25 FEET ON Calumet-av., north of Twentieth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GRACELAND-ROAD—TEN ACRES on Graceland-road near Davis-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50x173 FEET EAST side of Wabash-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—166x150 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Adams-st, Hyde Park, near depot, for $1,500, on easy terms. JOS B CHANDLER, 389 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — 60 ACRES IN SECTION 33, 38, 13, very cheap and easy terms; also 5 acres on West Chicago-av., near Central Park; also 5 acres corner of Stoney Island-av. and Seventy-second-st. and several other 5 and 40 acre tracts near by. JOS B. CHANDLER, 389 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON LAKE-AV., EXTENDING to Lake Shore near Douglas place, at a bargain. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 389 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THREE STONE-FRONT HOUSES on Colfax-av., near Second-st.; cheap and easy terms. W. P. SMITH, Room 3,188 Madison-st. or 35 University Place.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON HUBBARD-ST., near Lincoln, and two near Hayne, price, only $1,050. F. M. FOX, 160 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON DREXEL BOULEVARD near Brooks st., at a great sacrifice. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—125 FEET PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Thirty-seventh-st., only $70. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD TWO STORY HOUSE, WITH lot, in good neighborhood on West Side, only $3,000. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO CHEAP LOTS ON TWENTY-fifth-st., only $900 each, if taken at once. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—BEAUTIFUL lots on this new boulevard (100 feet wide), between Vincennes-av. and South Park Boulevard, only $ per foot, on easy terms, or $ per foot cash. This is 30 per cent below the market value of this property. There can be no better investment south of the city. No one else on this new thoroughfare, connecting the two great North and South Boulevards, will sell at anything like the above price. Those who wish a bargain must act with promptness. Title perfect. Abstract just brought down to very recent date. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF TWO BOULEVARDS, 152x150 to an 18 foot alley, S E cor South Park and Oakwood Boulevards. A splendid corner for investment. Price, $300 per foot. Easy terms. Title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, S. W. corner Vincennes-av. and Oakwood boulevard, 155 x213 to an 18 foot alley. This is one of the most beautiful lots south of the city limits. Title perfect; liberal terms; will be sold cheap if taken at once. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE AND lot, No. 128 Walnut-st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY-ST.—No. 138. LARGE house and large lot, good location, near Fulton-st; price low. S. E. WELLS, 43 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years time, monthly payments, interest six per cent. Water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st. east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, No. 70 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT COTTAGE GROVE, near Cornell Station. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 4 ACRES OR 48 LOTS on State-st., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—200x170 FT. EAST FRONT, ON Wabash-av., being 100 ft south of Forty-first-st.; the best property in the market at the price. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN E ½ S W ¼ SEC 22, 39, 13, fronting Riverside Boulevard. Easy terms and cheap. Apply to A. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—THIS IS THE LAST WEEK YOU can buy an 11-room brick house on a lot worth fully $2,500 for from $5,000 to $5,800; only $500 down. J. S. STOVAL, 75 Madison st.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON NORTH HALSTED-ST., between Belden and Webster-avs., $1,250 per lot; easy terms. Apply to A. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES ON the southwest side, will sell at a great sacrifice for cash, or exchange for good inside business or dwelling property. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF'S NEW and beautiful marble and brick mansion, including lots, located in a charming grove near the head of Lincoln Park; examine and find its equal if you can in Chicago. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph st.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE AND LOT NEAR Union Park contains all modern improvements, will take Englewood property in part payment. J. SINCLAIR, 58 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, 100X 266 feet, corner of South Park Boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON DAYTON-ST, NEAR Centre-st., at $8.50 each for a short time only. F. B. MARSHALL, 201 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—45 OR 91x125 FEET, NORTHEAST corner Chicago-av. and Larrabee-st., at low price and easy terms. BOYD & WISNER, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON TYLER-ST. FOR $1,000, ¼ cash; 50 feet on Harrison st., $22 a foot, on very easy terms. WILLIAM B. CONDON, 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES ON NORTH LAKE shore; a bargain. BOYD & WISNER, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT CHEAP FOR cash. No. 116 North Wood-st.

FOR SALE—22 ACRES FRONTING ON GRAND-av. and Chicago-av., and near Humboldt Park. DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE—I HAVE TWO blocks of very choice lots, situated in the grove of heavy timber in the centre of Riverside; for sale on very easy terms. Apply during forenoon to Dr. G. D. BEEBE, Room 12, northwest corner Market and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BARGAIN FOR cash in a large tract of suburban property, having depot, sidewalks, trees, and several good houses, school, etc.; retailing at from 200 to 300 per cent above cost; rare chance. Address one week N 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BLOCK 7, OR BLOCK 22 [ONLY one], Sec 33, T. 38, R. 14, east; 20 acres each, and nearly in the centre of South Chicago. Such property as this is not found in the market every day, gentlemen. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SECTION 19, SOUTH-west of Englewood, and near South Lynne station. The owner must have money. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES IN Evanston, with all modern improvements; houses new; also good lots that will make money. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL NEW VILLA AT Englewood. 7 rooms, hard and soft water, and 50 ft corner lot; $6,500, also choice lots close to station and school; monthly payments. STORRS & WARE, 371 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WATCH FACTORY AND LAKE Shore choice tracts of 1 to 5 acres in line of improvements—good land—1-4 cash. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—CHOICEST LOT ON the shore, 150x480, covered with trees, on macadamized street; also 100x150, $75 per ft. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS, LOTS, ONLY $10 EACH, $10 cash; rare chance to get one or more lots at your own price. 127 West Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., 40x180 FEET, BETWEEN Clark and La-Salle-sts, a desirable business lot; party wall on east line; title perfect; terms easy. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASES, RUNNING 99 years without reappraisal, with privilege of purchase, 25 feet on State, near Randolph; 40 feet on Wabash-av., north of Eldridge-court, and 26 feet on Michigan-av., adjoining new Tremont House; these are beyond comparison the best leases in market, and will be sold at low rates if applied for immediately. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON SOUTHWEST 22, 40, 12; a bargain if taken at once. TILTON & STEWART, Room 50, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, FOUR LOTS 50x150 each; near the depot; price only $750. F. M. FOX, 160 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AT ENGLE-wood and vicinity. J. SINCLAIR, 58 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE — WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 112 acres at Washington Heights, fronting on Halsted-st and Ninety-fifth st; 100 per cent can be made by subdividing and retailing. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, FINE LOTS, 50 feet front, near station, for $12 per foot. J. SINCLAIR, 58 Madison st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms; houses on monthly payments; lots on all time, and money furnished to build with; the highest land, and cheapest, and the best railroad accommodations of any suburb of Chicago. 384 State-st., O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT HYDE Park, $2,200; one for $4,500 near depot, and several fine houses with large grounds, also choice building lots, $20 to $75 per foot; some fine lake shore property, and 100x150 feet corner lot at Woodlawn. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 3 choice 5-acre blocks, on the ridge, near depot, corner Wilcox-st. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK PROPERTY, by the block or lot, to exchange or on monthly payments. Several bargains. TOWNSEND MACCONN, 366 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK; 2 BLOCKS FROM entrance to South Park, one block from station and hotel, 100x325, east front, $75. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—THREE CHOICE houses and lots at Oakland, very near horse and steam cars, only $3,500 each, $500 cash, balance, $300 semi-annual payments. A fine chance; good homes on easy terms. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TEN OR TWENTY ACRES AT $300, suitable for garden or subdivision, on the main street leading west from Washington Heights, 1½ miles from dummy, ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 6 per cent; short abstract showing perfect title to date. AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN SOUTH SIDE property in desirable locations, South Park, Englewood, Cornell, Stoney Island, South Chicago, and Washington Heights, by HENRY GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THREE CHOICE BLOCKS, 6 2-3 acres each, on South Park, Calumet, and Prairie-avs. Price only $1,250 per acre, one-third cash, balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent. This property will sell for $2,000 per acre in a year. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES, SEC 34, 38, 14; $25,000.
40 acres, sw of sw 35, 38, 14; $40,000.
78 acres, south of the South Park; $222,000.
20 acres, Sec. 17, 38, 14; $24,000.
40 acres, Sec. 13, 37, 14; $12,000.
Besides other valuable acre property, by HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Denis Foster, who was last heard of from Danville, Vermillion County, Illinois on Dec. 1, 1871, and was then proceeding to St. Louis, where he expected to spend Christmas. Communications in reference to him will be gratefully acceptable to his father, T. FOSTER, firm of Foster & Sons, Smithfield, Birmingham, England.

PERSONAL—NOTE RECEIVED; WAS THERE until half past; write me if possible where it will be convenient to settle affairs. "BROWN."

PERSONAL—FRANK WILKINS—YOUR BROther Fred. very sick at Leavenworth; wants you to come on at once, as per telegram sent to 240 South Water-st., basement office.

PERSONAL—MR. BASSETT, ORGAN-TUNER, please call at my office, 479 Wabash-av. C. H. BAKER.

PERSONAL—JOHN SMITH, CAN'T YOU COME Friday morning? Call where you twice before wrote.

PERSONAL—N. O. D. I AM GOOD AND TRUE. I think of you constantly. Don't doubt me. D. D.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE; all law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 164 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT [illegible] process. Fee after decree. Scandals avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 155, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED 10-room house of ten rooms; till October 1 or May 1. Apply on the premises, 17 Honore-st.

TO RENT—LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 117 West Jackson-st. Apply to WM. McGLADE, No. 236 South Water-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—GOOD CHANCE FOR A SMALL American family; new cottage of 4 rooms, and board the lady owner. Apply at 19 Kendall-st., between Taylor and Polk, on the southwest Plank Road.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE 112 SOUTH LINcoln-st., will rent furnished or sell furniture. Possession August 1st. DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—FRAME COTTAGE ON LANGLEY-av., fourth house south of Forty-fifth-st.; $25. Inquire on premises or at No. 418 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE 83 PAULINA-st., between Madison and Monroe. Apply at 337 West Madison st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON SOUTH Side, entirely new; rent to be paid by boarding a small family. Inquire at 76 East Madison-st. STEDMAN, POPE & CLAPP.

FOR RENT—2 GOOD NEW BRICK AND STONE front houses, Colfax-av., near University. W. E. SMITH, Room 3, 188 Madison-st. or 35 University Place.

FOR RENT—2 GOOD FRAME HOUSES ON South Side; $30 and $35 per month. W. E. SMITH, Room 3, 188 Madison-st. or 35 University Place.

TO RENT—HOUSES ON MICHIGAN, PRAIrie, Wentworth-avs, and Highwood; will sell; small payments, long time. SIMEON MEARS, 600 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE HALF OF TWO-STORY brick residence, suitable for small family. Inquire at 452 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 22 ABERdeen-st., suitable for single gentlemen or families.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, pleasantly located; rent low. 1409, corner of Thirty-first and State-sts.

TO RENT—ONE BLOCK FROM TWENTY-second-st., a large furnished room, with alcove, gas, closet, &c. Apply at 173 Twenty-third st.

TO RENT—5 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping. 362 Division-st. Cars pass the door.

TO RENT—30 ROOMS ON CORNER OF STATE and Van Buren-sts., single and in suites. Apply to J. E. OTIS, 70 Madison-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; all first-class. 34 Aberdeen st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—UNFURNISHED, PARTly furnished, and furnished, to gentlemen only, at 19 West Madison-st. B. D. MALLORY.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A SUITE OF front rooms, furnished, suitable for a gentleman and lady or four single gentlemen. References exchanged. 279 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS IN THE SECOND FLOOR (above the store) with water. No. 128 West Randolph-st. Inquire 124 West Randolph-st., Room 2, today, from 7½ a. m. to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS on first floor, furnished or unfurnished. 359 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF UNFURNISHED front rooms, at 749 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOR FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms on first floor, well ventilated, $3.00 per week, 167 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO BARber chairs in a good cigar store; rent low. Address or call 1164 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms. 611 State-st., near Twelfth, on third floor.

TO RENT—FOR THREE MONTHS OR LONGer, lower part of house, five rooms furnished for housekeeping, West Side. Address H 35, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE, 22X80, in the railroad town of Nashua, Chickasaw Co., Iowa. Address C. A. GREELEY, Nashua, Iowa.

TO RENT—STORE 101 MAIN-ST., CORNER OF Lyman one block from Archer-av. street cars, with counters and shelving, with barn.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 88 WEST RANDOLPH-st; or lease for sale. Inquire at same number.

TO RENT—STORE—FIXTURES FOR SALE cheap; 445 South Halsted-st.; good store; low rent; fixtures sold separately, if desired. Inquire at 445 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A STORE WITH ROOMS; FIRST-class locality; also a lot for sale cheap—must be sold. Inquire at 161 West Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF BUILDING NEAR southwest corner of Market and Randolph-st.; low rent. Apply to J. S. HATHAWAY, on premises.

TO RENT—GOOD BARN, WITH FOUR STALLS, water, etc. 371 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SPLENDID BASEMENTS, LOFTS, and offices, in new building. 320 to 324 State-st. C. S. WALLER, 320 State-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A LARGE LIST OF STORES finished and in process of erection at the General Renting Agency of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR PART OF a house containing 5 or 6 rooms; rent not to exceed $30 per month; situate between Lake and Monroe Clinton and May-sts. Address B 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED rooms suitable for housekeeping, on the line of the South or West Side Railway. References given and required. Address No 26 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—NEAT COTTAGE BY permanent respectable tenant in city or limits. Rent, $25 per month for 5 apartments, or containing 6 rooms (in a first class neighborhood) $30. Address N 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, OR rooms suitable for housekeeping, on West Side. A good tenant can be had by addressing R M J, Daily News office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF A HOUSE OF about 4 rooms, with an American family; rent not to exceed $20 per month, south side, north of Twenty-second-st, south of Thirty-ninth, east of State. Address Y 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE AT COTTAGE Grove or vicinity, 8 or 12 rooms. State number, price, etc. Address E. HILTON, care Ingraham & Co., 173 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front room on South Side, for lady. Address M 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE ON the West Side, south of Randolph-st., by a prompt tenant. Address, stating price per month, M W S, 1-8 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 4 OR 5 rooms or more, suitable for housekeeping, on South Side. Address Room 5, City Hall.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE ON West Side, convenient to horse cars. Rent must be moderate. Address H 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HALF OF FIRST-FLOOR of a store, for our pickle business (no manufacturing), on South Water or River-sts. S. DINGER & BRO., 127 Michigan-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL DUN COLORED PONY, WITH white face, about 9 hands high, weight 700 lbs. The finder will please return to 466 West Washington-st. Lost on the 16th.

LOST—A LARGE-SIZED SETTER DOG, COLOR white and brown, has on leather strap; a liberal reward will be paid for his return to 391 Michigan-av.

LOST—DARK BROWN HORSE, HIGH HEAD, well formed, 1½ hands high, 12 years old, comet of left fore foot corked, lower half of mane rubbed off. A reward awaits his return to 763 West Van Buren-st.

LOST—A BLUE CUSHION AND WHIP ON Monday night, near Indiana and Rush-sts. Return and get reward at 449 Wabash-av.

STRAYED—A BROWN HORSE, HAS HAIR off in several places about the head and fore parts from bruises received on the cars. Finder will receive a reward by returning to the second house south of Twenty ninth-st., on Bordan-st. The horse weighs about 1,050, has no shoes on, has two scars on his forehead. P. McCORMICK.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ONE SORREL MARE, 8 years old, white star in forehead, light mane and tail, free stepper. One small bay mare, 6 years old, white hind feet, and some white on front feet, star in forehead, and branded on near shoulder. Any information will be suitably rewarded. Address L. D. OWEN, 976 North Clark st., Chicago.

STRAYED OR STOLEN — LAST SUNDAY, from Wood-st. and Southwestern-av. small bay horse, very fat, 9 years old, mealy nose, star in fore head, left hind foot white. Anyone returning or giving any information where he may be found will receive a reward, at 225 Southwestern-av. or 121 West Randolph-st. W. STELL.

TAKEN UP—A SMALL BOY HORSE—OWNer can have him by proving and paying charges. D. SCHALLENBIRGER, 22 Hastings st.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN, A bright bay mare, 7 or 8 years old, is knee-sprung, mane and tail white and red, white feet, star in forehead and stripe in face. B. O'ROURKE, 21 Garibaldi st.

$25 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON the night of July 12, from my stable at the locks, one mare mule, a dun color, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, a little swenied on the right shoulder; the hair is off the sweenied shoulder. Any person returning the said mule will receive the above reward. P. H. JOYCE, corner of Ashland-av. and Love-st., Canal Locks.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SUPERIOR-TONED CHICKERING PIANO; also a fine-toned parlor organ; will be rented cheap. Address MUSIC TEACHER, 13 North Morgan-st.

A FINE PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP; A GOOD buggy will be taken as part pay. Call on D. C. HILL, Kimball's Piano Rooms, Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT, SECONDhand instruments at bargains, from $100 to $275, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, corner of Wabash-av and Thirteenth-sts.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS IN 44 DIFFERent styles, for parlors, lodges, halls, churches, etc. W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash-av and Thirteenth st.

THE HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS ARE found only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY FRAME BUILDing, nearly new, 22x35; has been used but a few months. Call at KIMBALL'S Piano Rooms, corner Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTERS, SHELVING AND bins, for grocery. Apply to OMAR BUSHNELL, Room 5, 86 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, NEARLY NEW, price $70, an excellent English double clock suitable for railroad depot, public hall, bank, or school, &c. Outside illuminated dial is three feet diameter, and glazed to protect hands against storm or snow. Dials will work from 1 to 20 feet apart. Can be seen at work by applying to J. S. HAWKES, at T. Kenney's, Builder, Evanston.

FOR SALE—SAFES—A NUMBER OF NEW, fire-proof safes, of first class manufacture, for sale at less than cost, to close them out and avoid removal. Apply to VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 238 Michigan-av., near Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—LIBERAL ILLINOIS BANK charter, both savings and general. Apply at Room 2, 188 Madison st., or address WM. E. SMITH, 35 University Place.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you may wish to know; cures all diseases or no pay. 159 West Madison-st.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in the profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great powers. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $1 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 159 West Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—I HAVE CUSTOMERS for six good houses and lots near Union Park, ranging in prices from $3,000 to $7,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STOCK FARMS—THE ADVERtiser has a large farm, well watered and timbered. He has a fine herd of short horn Durham, common, and Texas stock; also a fine herd of Berkshire and Poland China hogs. He desires a person to take an interest and assist in the management of the business. To a person with $5,000 to $10,000 capital this is a good opportunity. Address STOCK RAISER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2 CHOICE FARMS, 140 AND 300 acres, 25 miles from Chicago on O'Plain River, at a decided bargain. G. C. WHIPPLE, 84 South Desplaines-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

MERRITT'S HAND SHEARS—CUTTING 3X½, or ¼ round iron. Cheapest and best shears in use. CHICAGO VISE AND TOOL CO., 147 Fulton-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR OLD BOOKS and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S CHEAP BOOK STORE, 50 East Harrison-st.

POCKET GENERATORS OF GALVANIC electricity, with directions in local weakness; loaned to invalids on reasonable terms. Room 6, 139 Madison-st.

TO MILLERS—UNION PACIFIC BOLT FEEDers are cheapest, more reliable and durable. Every machine warranted. J. MALLIN, 400 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—25c FOR PHOTOGRAPHS OF MARY Secor, the girl so foully murdered in Mercer Co., Ohio. Address FISH & MORE, Decatur, Adams Co., Ind.

WANTED—WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPtions, diamonds, old gold, silver, pistols, and all goods of value. Cash paid outright, or money loaned, at BARTLETT'S, 318 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO SELL—TERRITORY FOR A good Patent Right, by an experienced party. Address PATENT, Ludlow, Ill.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO RAILROAD TICKets or passes to New York, or New York and return. PALMER, 177 LaSalle-st., corner Monroe.

WANTED—CAN A YOUNG MAN MAKE money by attending to other's business, on his way to California? Best of reference. Address A F, 712 Washington-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BAR COUNTER, WITH or without shelf; ice-box and glass complete. 269 State-st., up stairs.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

BACON'S HOISTING ENGINES AND ELEVAtors for builders and contractors. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

STEAM ENGINES—HORIZONTAL, UPRIGHT, and portable, from 4 to 200 horse power, 4 to 18, constantly on hand, at reasonable prices, with or without boilers. Also, a few second-hand engines and boilers. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal st.

WANTED—TO SELL ONE FULL SET OF woollen machinery, all in good running order, nearly new; will be sold on easy terms and for one-half its value. Inquire of DALLY & YEISLEY, Woodbine, Iowa.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BOILER. Apply to R. W. RALSTON, 279 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WHITESBORO IRON WORKS—ENGINES from ½ horse power upwards, steam and power pumping machinery, boiler feeders, fire pumps, hose, &c. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments. Machine supplies for sale, 127 Eighteenth-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 141 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when desired.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES—FOR THE most complete assortment, largest stock and lowest prices, call on, or address, C. M. LININGTON, 99 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, Main office City Agents, 338 West Madison-st.; branch, 390 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, NO. 117 South Halsted-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments. Work given for all machines. Machines repaired.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE — LUMBER — 12 PIECES 12X12, 34 feet; 12 pieces 12x14, 34 feet; 187 pieces 2x12, 18 feet; 300 pieces 2x14, 18 feet, by S. W. SAWYER, 135 LaSalle st, Boone Block, Builders' Exchange.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE AT FIRE-Proof Building Co's office, No. 161 Adams-st. J. D. DECRERT.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A STATIONERY store, with references. Address X 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER. None but those well recommended and conversant with English and German correspondence need apply. One having been in the wholesale jewelry business preferred. Address V 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES A fair hand, to attend in a law office. Apply to WILLIAM H. SISSON, Attorney, No. 77 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWENTY-FOUR COPYISTS—twelve gentlemen and twelve ladies. None need apply unless ready writers and fast readers of writing. Applications must be in writing, addressed to the Recorder of Deeds. Personal applications will receive no attention, and cannot be entertained.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL MEAT-CUTter. No. 9 Davis-st., one block west terminus Randolph-st. cars on West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SASH AND BLIND maker. Inquire at McDOUGAL & McKINLAY'S planing mill, Nos. 42 and 44 North Sangamon-st. near Lake.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS GALVANized iron cornice workmen; none other need apply. F. J. EMERY & BROTHER, 95 and 97 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—5 FIRST-CLASS HARNESS MAKers immediately. Apply to R. COLLIN, 132 Twenty-second st.

WANTED—A COOK AT THE CALIFORNIA Restaurant, Fifteenth Canal-st.

WANTED—PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, ONE that is willing to go in the country. Address M 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT H. RICE'S LIME KILN, ON INdiana st., near Western-av., quarrymen and men to drive teams, at $2 per day; also man and wife to board a few teamsters. Inquire at the kilns.

WANTED—MARRIED PROTESTANT PLASterer and tender, who wishes to own a home in a suburban town, to figure on plans, at 1124 Michigan-av., at 11 o'clock.

WANTED—GOOD TINNERS, ACCUSTOMED to jobbing, at J. J. MAGEN'S, corner Whiting and North Market sts.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD BREAD BAKERS. Good wages and steady work for good men. Apply at BRENMER's bakery, 23 and 25 North Clinton st., after 1 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER. PHOENIX JOB PRINTING CO., 51 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED BLINDmakers; also, stair-builders. Mill corner Eighteenth and Canal sts.

WANTED—SIX FIRST CLASS FURNITURE upholsterers immediately. E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 Canal st.

WANTED—20 BRICKLAYERS 10 CARPENters. Apply to McDONALD, JOHNSON & CO.

WANTED—GOOD CARPENTERS. APPLY AT JOHN DAVIS & CO.'S, 122 Michigan-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—10 TEAMSTERS AND 2 FARM hands. A. S. PIPER & CO., No. 16 Fuller st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD TEAMSTERS AT our factory, corner West Twenty second and Laflin-sts. RICHARDS, NORRIS & CO.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE TEAM AND take orders for a grocery store; must be well recommended and an errand the business. Apply to 240 West Madison-st., between 2 and 3 o'clock.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOR THE CITY, A FEW MEN TO take hold of the best and most popular family and manufacturing sewing machine now before the public. Recent improvements not to be excelled by any other sewing machine. The best of inducements and unconvassed territory to the right men. Call between 8 and 10 a. m. and 12 and 2 p. m., on A. STONE, 150 State-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO MEN and boys. Apply at 241 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 200 LABORers for the Wisconsin Central Road; $2.25 to $2.50 per day; plenty of station work at 25 to 30 cents per yard; 50 farm hands and sawmill men, $20 to $36 and board; also, brickyard men and moulders, 3 teamsters, 50 teams, etc. No money required for fare of office; so hurry up and bring your baggage to SNELL & SHAW'S offices 28 West Madison and 23 West Randolph sts.

WANTED—300 MEN TO WORK ON MILWAUkee and Northern Railroad, between Plymouth and Green Bay, Wis; wages, $1.75 per day; good board, $4 per week; 4 to 6 months' steady work; no office fees; sure pay the 15th of every month. Apply to E. W. ENOS, at Goodrich's Freight Dock. S. A. HARRISON, Contractor.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 500 RAILROAD LAborers for Detroit & Bay City Railroad; wages $2 per day; board $4 per week; fare free. Also 500 for Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad at $2.25; fare and board furnished to the work. Also, 1,000 to go to Lake Superior; same terms; 200 to work in sawmills, at $25 to $35 per month and board; 50 for farms, brickyards, etc. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 3 BRICK MOULDERS in sand; wages $3 to $4 per day. Also, 10 laborers, from $2 to $2.50 per day. Also, man and wife to board the men; everything furnished. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR different roads; wages from $2 to $2.25 per day; also, 50 sawmill hands; wages $45 per month and board; free fare. Apply early, at 35 West Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—TEN BILL POSTERS AT PAINT shop, 95 West Madison-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON farm near city; wife must be good washer and ironer; no children. Inquire of CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A HOME FOR A BOY 14 YEARS old, in or near the city. Address K 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 160 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—AN ERRAND BOY. APPLY AT 124 South Clark st., Room 2.

WANTED—MEN FOR THE NORTH PACIFIC Railroad; wages $2; saw mill and farm hands, $26 to $35 per month and board. Inquire at 127 West Washington-st.

WANTED—20 FARM HANDS, SENT FREE to the work; 10 for city; 50 sawmill hands; 500 railroad men for Wisconsin and Illinois, $2 and $2.50 per day; fare free and no office fee. Go to-day. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOSTLER TO TAKE care of 25 work horses; must be a married man and experienced. Good references required. No. 1 West Randolph st.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE YOUNG MEN, AGED 18 to 20, for out-door employment. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, with recommendations, to J. S. DOTTEN, 58 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WHITE WAITER for restaurant and hotel. None but first-class need apply. 197 Michigan-av.

WANTED—3 GOOD FARM HANDS IMMEDIately. Apply to HART & BIGGS, 365 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COLLECTOR AND SOLICitor. To an experienced advertising man the best chance in Chicago. Apply at 514 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO LEAVE SURE TO-DAY—500 more good men for Wisconsin Central & Menominee; wages $2.25; 2-year's job. Foreman goes with the men; free fare and no fees. Apply to HENRY HJORTH, 75 West Kinzie, and 59 West Randolph.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BRICK YARD DUMP Carts with harness to match. Just the thing for Brick Yard men. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT 195 and 197 Lake st.

FOR SALE—AT PATRICK'S-AVENUE STAbles, 762 and 764 Michigan-av., 2 heavy draught horses weighing 1,500 lbs. each, and they are sound and kind.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, 16 HANDS high, gentle, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, 5 years old, very stylish in appearance. Apply at stables of 554 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TEAM, HARNESS, AND wagon, with steady work, at $6 a day, at 179 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LIGHT EXPRESS wagon, almost new. Apply at 185 Fourth-st.

FOR SALE—$300 WILL BUY A GOOD TEAM, wagon and harness. Inquire at 42 Hope-st. for three days.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-YEARS' OLD BAY HORSE, Ethan Allen stock; will be very fast with a little training; will trade for a horse of less value. Apply at 435 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, STYLISH jump seat carriage, with pole and shafts. Call at 736 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3 HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES, truck, and harness. Price low. Apply at 31 East Whitney-st., North Side. JACOB LUDWIG.

FOR SALE—LIGHT TWO-HORSE TRUCK AND a sett of double harness. Inquire at 43 South Canal st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—A CARRIAGE MUST BE SOLD this week. A C spring French brett, nearly new, at half its cost. Inquire of Mr. POLLARD, Metropolis Hotel, corner of Michigan-av. and Fourteenth st.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A TOP OR OPEN buggy, phaeton, business or road wagon, in fact any kind of a light carriage, be sure to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere; also work made to order in first class shape, and warranted. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND COAN & TENBROEKE covered Concord buggy. Inquire at Room 2, Lumbermen's Exchange Building, corner of South Water and Franklin-sts. PHILLIPS & BROWN.

WANTED—20 MULES FOR CASH, AT WALKer's stable, northwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A SPAN OF MATCHED PONIES for a lady to drive and ride. Give description and price. Address W. E. S., Circuit Clerk's office.

WANTED—A LIGHT 2-SEATED PHAETON or carriage; must be good in style and quality. Address S, 35 University-place.

$325 WILL BUY A GOOD FAMILY HORSE, with harness and two-seated rockaway carriage. Horse is gentle, and such as any woman can drive. Harness and carriage nearly new. Apply at Patrick's Livery Stable, Michigan-av, near Twenty-second-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY INSURANCE CLAIMS OR BALANCES, after dividends, cashed at highest price. Also money to loan, by J. N. WITHERELL, 388 Wabash av.

I AM PREPARED TO LOAN, AT 8 AND 9 PER cent, and without delay, on central property, small and suburban loans, 9 and 10 per cent. JOSIAH H. BISSELL, 54 Bryan Block.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 180 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

LIPMAN'S MONEY LOAN OFFICE, 37 WEST Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE, by MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos, and other chattels. B. ROGERS, Room 42, Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. $2,000 to $30,000 at 9 per cent; smaller sums to suit; houses on leased ground and Illinois farms. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO LOAN — MONEY ON IMPROVED CITY and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, 10 Nixon's Building, LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED TO BUY—JOB PRINTING OFFICE—A small, nearly new job printing office. Address, to-day, D 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000 FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS ON IMproved property 1½ the city of Aurora worth $12,000. Apply at Room 1, 20 Congress st.

$400,000 TO LOAN—IN LARGE SUMS, on inside property, improved, or to be improved. By HUGH A WHITE, 124 Clark st., as attorney for Pattison & Simcoe estate.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A NICE, LARGE REFRIGERAtor, trimmed with walnut. Half cost. Nearly new. Size, 42x20 inches. 781 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Call at 349 Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK IN a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and come well recommended; liberal wages. 910 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. Wages no object. Inquire at 281 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, Swede, German, or Norwegian preferred. Apply at B. SHURTLEFF'S, on Halsted-st., north of Fullerton.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash and iron, one as second girl. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Best of references required. Apply at 1280 Prairie-av. between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth sts.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE AS COOK and laundress, the other as second girl. Apply at 387 South Morgan-st., from 9 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—300 GIRLS AT 142 WEST VAN BUren-st, for general housework, in some of the first families in city and country.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. German or Swede preferred. 640 Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron. Call at 477 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Inquire at 774 West Adams-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, GOOD GIRLS AT MRS. ROOL'S INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 227 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK AND WASH IN a family keeping 3 girls. Apply 1st marble front on Robey, south of Madison st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework, Germans preferred. Call at 554 West Monroe st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, WITH REFERences, to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 37 Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK IN a private family; references required. Inquire at 97 South Park-av.

WANTED—2 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family at 107 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A GIRL EXPERIENCED IN chamber work and waiting at table, at 35 South Morgan st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply, with references, at 14 North Peoria st.

WANTED—GIRL, AT 284½ WEST TAYLOR-ST. None but a good washer and ironer need apply.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, in a small family. Must be a good washer, and ironer. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Apply, with references, at 365 Walnut st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, AN EXperienced cook, washer and ironer, with references. Call at 85 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at No. 35 Cottage Place. No children, and only three in family.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework—one who can do first-class washing and ironing; wages good. 929 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND WORK and dish-washing. Apply immediately. 751 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO HOUSEWORK at 98 East Harrison st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL—ONE that is a good washer and ironer; wages $4. 30 and 32 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST COOK and dining room girl, at 265 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family, at 33 University place.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—MAN AND wife, or woman only; situation permanent. Call at SEAVEY'S, 896 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ALL THE GOOD, COMPETENT girls in Chicago to come to our office once, and they will always come hereafter, to procure situations as cooks, dining-room, pastry, laundry, and kitchen girls, cooks, etc., for hotels, restaurants, and private houses; hundreds of orders constantly on hand; highest wages paid to competent help. Girls wanted from the county. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 128 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—HELP FOR VESSELS, BOATS, city and country. The highest wages will be paid. Intelligence Office, 50 Sherman-st., near Harrison.

WANTED—GOOD IRONERS AND WASHERS at 361 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS making up boys' clothing to take charge of an establishment. Apply at 211 Michigan-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 390 Orchard st., four doors south of Belden-av.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO WRITES PLAIN and quick. Apply at 514 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 851 West Monroe-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

15 HONORE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH nice large room, for husband and wife or two gentlemen; Madison-st. cars within half a block of the house; exchange of references desired.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—DAY BOARD, $4 per week, or $16 per month. Home made bread and pastry.

39 PARK-AV.—UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM with alcove; single rooms for gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

45 SOUTH ANN-ST.—LADIES AND GENTS will find a pleasant and social home, with good table board. Terms reasonable.

46 NORTH GREEN-ST.—BOARDERS WANTed. Board $4.50 per week.

47 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—1 LARGE FURnished front room with closet to rent with board. Terms reasonable.

122 THROOP-ST.—2 FURNISHED FRONT rooms with board in a private family.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—YANKEE boarding house; furnished rooms to rent with board to ladies or gentlemen.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMOdate persons wanting board with nicely furnished rooms; first-class table; private family.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF ANN-ST. Board and a pleasant home for two gentlemen or gent and wife. Rooms furnished, and large closet; location pleasant.

530 FULTON-ST., NORTHEAST CORNER OF Ashland-av.—To let, an unfurnished front room, with board, southern exposure, corner house, unexceptionable location, all modern conveniences, to gentlemen and wife who desire a comfortable home.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can get good board and pleasant rooms in a private family where there are but few boarders.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Elegant suites of furnished and unfurnished rooms with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by fine grounds. This is one of the finest locations and best accommodations on the West Side.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 123 AND 125 WEST Madison-st.—Comfortable rooms with board. Day board $5.

WEST SIDE—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN will find cozy cottage bedroom; nice neighborhood; no boarders. Address I, Tribune office.

South Side.

178 THIRD-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, modern improvements, for gent and wife or two gentlemen; first-class table; terms reasonable.

469 BURNSIDE-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED. Board $5 a week, and good accommodation.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT room, with board, for gent and wife or two gentlemen; day boarders wanted.

499 DEARBORN, FORMERLY BURNSIDE-st., near Twenty ninth and State-sts.—Pleasant rooms with first-class board at lowest rates. Every convenience of hotel with freedom of home combined.

510 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRAble and handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also single rooms. Apply at 508 Wabash av.

548 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, WELL-FURNished room with an alcove, to rent, with board; also room for two gentlemen.

609 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board; references given and required.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE DOUBLE room, with ... Only those wanting first-class accommodations need apply. Evening dinners. Reference required.

751 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front suite, for gentleman and wife, with board. Day boarders accommodated. Table first class.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms, with board; only those wanting first class accommodations need apply.

1050 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, NICELY furnished room, with closet, suitable for a couple; also a single room, with barn privilege; house brick, containing modern improvements.

1180 INDIANA-AV.—A VERY HANDSOMEly furnished room for gentleman and wife; also a smaller furnished room for one or two gentlemen.

CALUMET-AV.—NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-st.—Two front rooms, with first-class board, very low. H N, Branch Tribune office.

NEVADA HOTEL, 177 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—Furnished rooms; good table in the house.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE 1121 STATE-ST.—ROOMS with first-class board at $5 per week. Everything new.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENT AND WIFE AND SINGLE gent, West Side. None but first-class place wanted. Z 62, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOM UNFURNISHED, EXcepting carpet, for gentleman and wife, and furnished room for single gentleman. Address Z 48, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED room for gent and wife, with board for lady. Address, with terms, V 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM ON WEST SIDE by a gentleman of quiet habits, who will be permanent if price is fair. Address, stating terms, L 59, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, parlor and bed room with use of bath room, with or without board; private family, or where there are few boarders preferred; South side north of Twenty-fourth-st. Also stable room for three horses and board for man. Address S 77, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STRUGGLE OF '72. A grand chance. Nothing ever offered like it before. A novelty in political and popular literature. Agents address Union Publishing Co., 184 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY, ON THE best first-class family sewing machine in the market. Good inducements to good men. Call between 8 and 10 a. m. and 12 and 2 p. m., at 150 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE COPPER CABLE Lightning Rod Company, in rear of 1845 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—THREE FIRST CLASS agents of experience and ability, with references; no other need apply. MARTIN & JANES, Room 18, 132 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY TO sell and trade low priced lands and lots. We offer great inducements to any man wanting to make money fast. Send for circulars. F 51, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL TO PRIVATE families in Chicago, the new letter and paper [illegible] needed at every house. Commission $1 per box. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAWyer in a first-class law or real estate office. Address T 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman or porter in any kind of business. Best of city references given. Address 170 W. Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL grocery. Speaks German, English, and Scandinavian. Address T 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR B[illegible] TO CLERK in coal, dry goods, or drug store. Has a good disposition. L 20, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MILLER OR stonedresser, by a young man who knows his business thoroughly. Address N 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN CARpenter. Understands all branches of the business. Not particular in what part of the city. Can give references if required. Address T. N. WILLIAMSON, 126 Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who is steady and reliable a permanent situation in a job printing office. Would be willing to take charge of office. Has had 8 years' experience in all kinds of job work, and can give best of references as to ability and sobriety. Address at once, JACKSON, P. O. Box 1287, Springfield Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Swedish man. Ten years' experience in taking care of horses. 289 Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man who is fully competent and willing; best of city reference. Address X 64, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER IN THE wholesale or retail drug business, by a young man who has studied medicine for three years. The best of references given. Address A, care William Young & Co., Room 15, Chamber Commerce, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—IN BOOT AND SHOE house for Iowa and Missouri trade. Can bring a good trade. Address X 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR, BY A young and sober man (Dane); has good references, and likes steady employment. Address H C O, 82 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A JOURNALIST OF ten years' experience—a position as editor on a daily or weekly paper, or a good location to start a Greeley organ. Address X 81, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR AN ORPHAN girl 17 years old, where she can learn to do housework and become generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a home with good influences. Address for one week, T 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family to take care of children, sew, and assist in second work, or in a dressmaker's shop, references given if required. Call 184 Johnson st. to-morrow or next day.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COOK IN A first-class private family, expects big wages. Call at ... Rumsey st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 2 RESPECTABLE girls, as chambermaid and waitresses. Inquire at the Union Stock Yards, JOHN McINTIRE, Emerald-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD ENGLISH girl, to do general housework in a private family of three or four. West Side preferred. Apply 126 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MALE COOK, restaurant or hotel; best of references; call on or address J. MURRAY, rear of 561 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A PRIVATE FAMILY leaving town for a long absence, desires to secure a home for a good girl, an experienced cook (to do cooking only). Apply at the basement of her present employers, Monday and Tuesday, No. 878 Wabash av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do second work in a first-class private family. Call, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at 228 Michigan-av., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman, as cook in a private family, where she can take her child with her (3 years old). Can be seen at 899 State st. Can come well recommended.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS cook in hotel or boarding house; also, for all kinds of house servants. 1555 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO ANY KIND OF work for a family going to California or Minnesota. Call at 1060 State st.

SITUATION WANTED—A DANISH GIRL wants a place to do general housework in a small private family on South Side. 1178 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young girl in a private family to do sewing and chamber work. Apply at 45 South Ann-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, or to take charge of linen room in a hotel. Good references given. Address Q 27, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, to tend a bakery or confectionery store. Can be seen for this week at the City Bakery, 196 West Lake-st. For recommendations apply at same place, or address Miss TILLIE KING, No. 196 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN WHO can take charge of a baby from its birth, or children and chamber work. The best of city reference. Call for three days 278 Arnold st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED RESTAURANT, ON one of the principle streets of Chicago for sale; everything is complete running order; will be sold very cheap as the proprietor wishes to retire from the business. Apply to PAUL SOBOLESKI, 66 West Washington-st.

AN ICE CREAM AND COFFEE RESTAUrant in a good and central situation for sale, a bargain. Apply to J. DUNN, Attorney, 189 West Madison-st.

A LAUNDRY FOR SALE CHEAP—SITUATED in a good location on the West Side. 134 Halsted-st.

ALDWELL'S BREWERY AND MALT HOUSES, situated on Simcoe-st., in the City of Toronto, comprising one of the largest and most complete establishments in the Dominion, for sale, in working order and in operation. Capacity—Brewery, 120 barrels per day; malt houses, 24,000 bushels per week. The undersigned is prepared to treat with parties who may entertain the purchase. Full information on application. T. D. ALDWELL, Toronto, Ont.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS FOR SALE—DOING a heavy trade in dry goods and groceries in one of the finest cities in the West. Part cash, balance on long time. Address M, Box 634, Elgin, Ill.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING business that will pay a net profit of $4,000 per year, for sale or rent. Inquire in rear of 444 Hubbard-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE STOCK for sale in Rochester, Olmstead County, Minnesota. First-class store and trade, in a thriving and pleasant city of some four thousand inhabitants, one of the best counties in the State. The only reason for selling is, we wish to go into the wholesale trade. Address Box 1328, Rochester, Minn.

A FIRST-CLASS STOVE, TIN, AND HARDware store, on the North Side, for sale. A rare chance for any body that wants to go into the hardware business. For particulars, address HARDWARE, 141 Milwaukee-av., Chicago.

BREWERY FOR SALE, SITUATED AT NAPERville, Ill., on a lot 150x130; stone building, 75x125, 3½ stories, with vaults and 2 ice houses; cost $18,000; will be sold for $9,000; contains machinery, pumps, 8 horse power, 2 boilers, 20 horse power; also, beer cooler, etc. Terms, ½ cash; balance 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. Inquire of KNAUER BROS., 66 North Clark st.

CONFECTIONERY NO. 79 SOUTH HALSTED-st., adjoining the Academy of Music, for sale.

DRUG BUSINESS ON STATE-ST., GOOD LOcation, good trade; is offered on account of ill-health.
Also, first-class grocery on West Madison-st.; a cash business.
Also, flouring mill to exchange.
Also, wanted—stock of hardware, for real estate.
Also, wanted—stock of groceries for real estate.
Also, wanted—furniture manufactory to occupy a large brick building, within 1 mile of Court House. M. H. MORRIS, Room 2, 47 West Randolph-st.

FLOURING MILL. I WILL SELL ON good terms, or rent for a term of years, my two-thirds interest in a Flouring Mill, situated at Jefferson, the County Seat of Jefferson Co., Wis. The mill has four run of stone, first-class machinery, is run by water power, doing good business. Is the only mill in the place. Will also sell my interest in a water power on the east side of Rock River. For particulars call on or address D. JOHNSON, Jefferson, Wis.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 100 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 284 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE ON WEST Side; now doing a cash trade of $75 to $80 per day. Those meaning business, address M 52, Tribune office.

ONE OF THE FINEST STOCKS OF READY-made clothing in the city for men, boys, and youths for sale—With a complete stock of gents' furnishing goods; also counters, shelving gas fixtures, etc. Location the best on West Madison-st. Rent cheap and lease to May, 1873. Address M 41, Tribune office.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY DOING A GOOD business for sale. Address K 88, Tribune Branch office.

SMALL STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR SALE—(With or without liquors) with lease for three to five years in a good location, owner having other business. No bonus asked. Address U 14, Tribune office.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE a first-class flouring-mill containing 2 run of 42 feet French burrs, and all preparatory machinery—driven by steam. The mill is also fitted for making 150 barrels every 24 hours of choice steam dried corn meal. The mill, corn houses, office, platform-scales, all complete—are offered cheap for cash, or part cash and balance on long mortgage at 10 per cent. Address J. J. STEDMAN, Mattoon, Ill.

THE BOOKSTORE AND NEWS DEPOT IN the Post Office Building at Council Bluffs, Iowa, for sale. Has a well established trade ranging from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum. Rent moderate. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Amount of stock on hand $4,500; terms, $2,500 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. For further particulars apply to Western News Company, Chicago, Ill., or address the proprietor, J. P. GOULDEN, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

$500. MY HALF INTEREST IN LIGHT, genteel, cash jobbing business, and $1,000 stock, clearing $400 monthly; established; no risk; no bonus asked. 98 West Washington st., Room 4.

$700 WILL BUY ONE OF THE BEST LOCAted laundries in the city. Good reasons for selling. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington st.

$750 WILL BUY THE STOCK AND FIXtures of a notion store. Located on one of the best streets on the West Side. Doing a good business. Has a nicely assorted stock of new goods. For particulars call or address JOHN G. McHUGH, Room 5, Lind Block, corner Randolph and Market-sts.

$12.00—FOR SALE—STATIONERY AND cigar store, good locality and doing fine business. Two good rooms over store to live in. Address BUSINESS, care Carrier 11, Chicago Post Office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—THE UNDERSIGNED, being already in the commission business, has about $800 or $1,000, would like to join some other commission man in business with the same amount of capital. Call or address COMMISSION, 575 South State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A good real estate firm, or to help parties in selling their subdivision. Address W 26, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000, IN A MANufacturing business in the city. Trade cash, and profits large. Address N 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000, to take charge of a well established business. References given and required. Address Lock Box 738, Jackson, Mich.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF ACtive business habits, willing to employ his time and $[illegible], in an agreeable and highly profitable business. Address U 30, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — CAPITAL $150 — IN A well-paying meat, fruit, and vegetable market. Call on or address [illegible] West Lake-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, AT $700 PER annum, 25x80 feet on South Wells-st., next north of Randolph-st. C. McDONNELL, No. 12 Masonic Building.

INSTRUCTIONS.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO GIVE INSTRUCtions on the piano. Inquire 285 West Indiana-st.

BLAKE VS. BLAKE.

Ninth Day of the Trial in the Superior Court.

The Time Wholly Occupied in Hearing the Testimony of the Plaintiff.

Barnum Blake's Recital of Matters Which Came Under His Observation.

Yesterday was the ninth day of the Blake case, and the complainant, Barnum Blake, was on the stand during the whole day. When the Court adjourned, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, he was being cross-examined by Mr. Dow. Not more than one-third of the ground had been gone over, and the prospects are that he will occupy the stand nearly all of to-day. The crowd in the Court was larger than ever. Mrs. Blake wept a portion of the time, and was apparently much affected at what her husband said.

TESTIMONY OF BARNUM BLAKE.

Barnum Blake, sworn: I am the complainant in this suit; Mrs. Blake, the defendant, is my wife. I will be 55 years of age the last day of this month. I was married to her at Port Washington, in the latter part of July, 1851. Her name was Christine Gleson. She was 19 years of age at the time. I had resided, then, some two or three years at Port Washington, and lived there up to December, 1866. I then went to live at Lake Forest. I moved my family there, and lived there one year. From there I moved to Winnetka. That was in the latter part of December, 1867. I have continued to reside at Winnetka since. The defendant resided with me until the 8th of June, 1870. We have had six children; five are alive. Henry is dead. I was engaged in the forwarding and commission business at Port Washington when I was married. After leaving there I was in the coal business for two years. Since then I have taken care of my property. I have an interest in vessel property. I procured a music and German teacher for my wife, and did what I could to educate her. She studied by herself until after the first child was born. Charles, the first child, was born [...] a few months after our marriage. We removed to Winnetka in 1867. I know Thomas M. Thompson. He resided then (1867) at the same place as now. He is a married man, and was then. I think it was two months after we arrived there that Mr. Thompson and his wife called at our house. I knew him before; was introduced to him at Port Washington. His first acquaintance with my family was when he called. The visit was returned by Mrs. Blake and myself. The families did not become intimate until some time afterwards. I do not recollect anything that occurred up to August, 1868. I was away from home about three weeks in Wisconsin and Michigan. When I returned home my wife appeared cool, and her actions were not as they had been. She did not greet me cordially. Before that she was very kind; then she was cool. I said something to her about it. I told her that I was told she had been to Thompson's very often while I was gone. She said she went there to get water; that our water was too soft, and she did not like it. I told her I would get a filter. Mrs. Thompson was up to Lake Superior at the time, and I told her it did not look right for her to go there when he was alone. I was away a month in 1868. I afterwards went to Port Washington; sometimes I staid three days and sometimes five days. Mrs. Blake was home then. Nothing was said, but she appeared to be colder towards me. I heard nothing about Thompson, and nothing was said until October. Then I went to Port Washington. My business then obliged me to go there about once a month. I remember Mrs. Blake asking me for $50 to get clothing for my daughter. I gave her a check. She went to town the same day. It is 16 miles from Winnetka to Chicago. I made inquiries about her purchases. I asked her what kind of dresses she had purchased, and she said she took them to a dressmaker's—Mrs. Rossman—and they would be done in three weeks. I have never seen the dresses. I do not know whether my daughter required clothing then. Mrs. Blake attended to that. She got the $50 in October, and I went away in November. Mrs. Blake was at home when I reached there. She was sick. I did not see the dresses then. Mrs. Blake was in bed, and remained there three days or a week. She was well when I went away. I was absent about a week. I first had suspicion of Mrs Blake and Mr. Thompson that made me uneasy, after she was sick. That was in the first part of November. I spoke to her about it then, and before I left. The children had told me about her going to Thompson's. When I spoke to her when she was sick I do not recollect what she said. I told her that I understood Thompson waited upon her home at 9 o'clock at night, and that I did not think it was right. I recollect her saying something about my getting a divorce from her. It was after Mr. Cutler was there—between August and November—that she was sick. Mr. and Mrs. Cutler were visiting us, and one evening were walking together. I asked my wife to walk with me, but she wouldn't, and subsequently, in their presence, told me she wished I would get a divorce from her. She told me that afterwards, when alone. Once, while buggy-riding with my son Walter, he said: "Mother likes Mr. Thompson better than you." My wife's remark about a divorce surprised me. I felt bad about it, but do not recollect what reply I made. She said she had no respect or love for me, and I told her I hoped she would while my friends were present. I took legal advice on the subject. I consulted Mr. Barker, but did not then take any measures to prove my suspicions. Mr. Barker laughed me out of it, and said my wife was too smart for that. I went to him again, and he advised me to go to Pinkerton. He said he would furnish a man to go around and watch my wife when she came to town. The man watched her three times, and Pinkerton told me my suspicions were unfounded. I felt very happy. I remember the Southern trip. That was in the fall of 1869. I did not leave home during the fall of 1868, except to go to Port Washington. We went to Albany to meet the Cutlers, about Christmas or in January. We were ready a short time before we started, and had a few words, and she said she wouldn't go. I do not recollect what the words were about. We made friends again, and she concluded to go. My object in taking the trip was to "make things different." While in Albany we stopped at Cutler's a few days. From there my wife and I went alone to New York. We were to meet the Cutlers at the Metropolitan Hotel, and did so, about ten days afterwards. Before that I went to Philadelphia to see my brother. Mrs. Blake was with me. We met the Cutlers subsequently as arranged. While in New York we went around to see the sights. I purchased tickets to the California Minstrels one day. My son Edward was there at the time, on his way to New Haven. He is a son by my first wife. Mrs. Blake refused to go; if he did. He and I went. I urged her to go, but she said she would not. She also said she had had enough of the Minstrels. She was well at the time. We went to the Opera House and Niblo's Garden together. This was before we went to Philadelphia, and the Cutlers arrived. I remember visiting the Cooper Institute with Mrs Blake. It was before the Cutlers came. There were ancient and modern pictures hung up in the Institute. There was no performance. I was on one side of the room and I heard her laugh and she said, "Come here." I went over, and she said, "There is a picture of Joseph and Potiphar's wife." She said it reminded her of what Mr. Thompson had said: "That there were not many Josephs in the world, and—"

[Witness would not repeat the remainder of what she said.]

Witness continued: Mrs. Blake said Mrs. Thompson was present when Thompson said it. She said he said he would not act as Joseph did. The statement roused my suspicions again. The Cutlers arrived after that, and we all remained in New York afterwards for a few days. I told Mrs Blake that Thompson was not a fit man for ladies to associate with. She made no other reply than that Mrs. Thompson was present. She was not so kind to me after the talk; seemed to be out of humor. One or two meals she would not go to the table with me. From New York we went to Philadelphia. Nothing occurred there. Then we went to Baltimore. Everything was agreeable there. Next we went to Washington and stopped at Willard's Hotel. Mr Cutler and I both knew a Mrs. Wellington. I did not know she lived there until Cutler told me of it on our way. She worked for me once. She came to the hotel and sent up her card. Her son and daughter were with her. Mr. and Mrs. Cutler and myself and wife were all in one room at the time. Our rooms were near together. Mrs. Wellington came up and wanted to know if we were going to the President's reception. She had never seen Mrs. Blake before to my knowledge. Mr. and Mrs Cutler were acquainted with her. Either he or I introduced her to Mrs. Blake. Mrs Wellington said the reception was the last one, and that we had better go to see the style the people put on. I asked her what they wore on their heads, and my wife spoke up and said: "Do you think I am a fool, that I do not know what to wear?" Mrs. Wellington stayed a few minutes after that. Nothing was said then about visiting her. I remember visiting the Capitol with Mrs. Blake and Mr. and Mrs. Cutler. I could not state whether the reception was before or after that. As near as I can recollect, we took dinner at 5 o'clock on the reception afternoon. My wife was out of humor, and spoke up at table when I passed things to her, and said when she wanted anything she would ask me for it. Those at the table looked our way. After that, when in our room, she said something which was not very agreeable. I told her I should not go to the reception; that I was afraid she would insult me. I had talked to her about her conduct, and she made no apology. It was finally arranged that I should go with Mrs. Cutler and Mr. Cutler with my wife, and we went in that way. It was 1 or 2 o'clock when we got back. While at the Capitol, I undertook to walk with my wife, but she would not go with me. I tried to pacify her, but could not. We visited the different departments, and remained there until just before they were going to light up. Mrs. Cutler was sick, and wanted to go home. I said to my wife to come, but she said she wanted to stay to see the rotunda lighted up. I asked her if she could find her way home, and she told me to take care of myself and she would of herself. We then went out,—Mr. and Mrs. Cutler and myself,—and Cutler asked me what was the meaning of it. I told him I did not know. He then went back after Mrs. Blake, and Mrs. Cutler and I went on to Mrs. Wellington's, where she got some things. When we got to the hotel, I do not think Mr. Cutler and Mrs. Blake had reached there. From Washington we went to Richmond, and stayed there three or four days. Nothing unpleasant occurred there. We next went to Petersburg, and remained over Sunday, and went to see the battle-grounds. Then we went to Charleston, and remained there two or three days. Everything was all right there. From Charleston we went to Savannah, and thence to Jacksonville, where we stopped at a hotel. We remained there about a week. When we took the first meal, we were placed together by the table. We sat there one or two days. There was a Spaniard there, who sat at the head of the table. Mr. Cutler and myself got acquainted with him, and he said he owned a large lot of land up the St. John's River. We found out that his title was not worth anything, nor he either. I do not know how my wife became acquainted with him,—probably from seeing me talking to him. She took a seat beside him at the table, and I went up and sat alongside of her. She sat there all the time we remained in Jacksonville. I spoke to her about changing her seat, and she said the Spaniard was an intelligent man and she intended to sit there. She talked to him nearly all the time. I asked her to go walking one afternoon, but she refused. Mrs. Cutler was sick, and Mr. Cutler and I went out together. When about a block or two away from the hotel, we looked back and saw Mrs. Blake walking up and down the veranda with the Spaniard. We were gone about an hour or an hour and a half, and upon my return I did not find Mrs. Blake. I knocked at our room door, and could not get in. Mrs. Blake had the key. At tea, I told her I had been hunting for her, and she said she was in the room. One evening I went to the Post Office to get my letters, and was absent about half an hour. It was 8 or 9 o'clock when I got back. I looked all around for my wife, but could not find her. She was in the ladies' parlor when I went away. I went to my room and rapped at the door, but there was no answer. I sat up to between 9 and 10 o'clock, when I went to bed. One of the waiters, I think, opened the door. Mrs. Blake was not in the room. After I got in bed (I was not asleep) some one rapped at the door. It was Mrs. Blake. She rapped five minutes before I let her in. I told her it looked bad. She said she had been taking a little walk; with whom she did not say. I told her it looked bad for her to walk out with a stranger. After I had purchased the tickets to go up the St. John's River, she became angry, and said she would not go—that she would go alone. I told her I would not go if she did not, and she concluded to go, and we went.

The Court then adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling, the examination of Mr. Blake was continued by Mr. Hervey. He said: We started up the St. John's River, and were gone about a week or longer. We remained at the end of the route about half a day. I can't tell whether it was going up or coming down when the Captain placed me at the head of the table. It was my place to pass the things around. I handed the butter to Mrs. Blake, and she struck my hand, calling me a fool, and saying if she wanted anything she would help herself. Her conduct attracted attention. I remember arriving at Green Cove Springs. I stayed there two days. A boat came along, and the Captain told me he was going down to Jacksonville and was coming right back. Mrs. Blake had received a letter from Mrs. Thompson, in which it was stated that Arthur, my son, was sick. I got on the boat to go to Jacksonville to get letters. I told Mr. Cutter to tell my wife of it. When I left the hotel with him I had no idea of going away. I went to Jacksonville and got a letter stating that Arthur was better. The boat did not go back to Green Cove, and I remained in Jacksonville, and the party joined me there. Mrs. Blake told me that Cutler had delivered my message. She was not angry. We took the boat to Savannah, and then the cars. We separated between Savannah and Macon. It was the intention for us to go and return together. Mr. Cutler told me it was not pleasant to travel together. Where we parted, at the junction, we took dinner, and my wife avoided me and went forward and got in the cars. Mr. and Mrs. Cutler went to the window and bowed. Their parting did not seem to me as ladies usually part. My wife and I went to Macon and staid two nights and one day. At the table my wife sent back what was brought her by the waiters. She said the food was not cooked right. Several people at the table noticed her talking. I told her not to talk so loud, and she told me to mind my business. The next morning I asked her to take a ride, and she said "No, take some one else with you." I went by myself, and called on a friend. After tea I went up to our room, and it was locked. I found Mrs. Blake in the parlor talking with a gentleman and his niece from Boston. I talked with Mrs. Blake about the difficulties, and she felt very bad. She wanted to know why I left her alone all day. I told her it was because of her treatment of me in the morning. She was sorry and very penitent and we made friends. We then went home to Winnetka. I told her I thought her conduct toward me was caused by Thompson. She talked altogether about Mrs. Thompson. I spoke to her about going there so much, and she accused me of being jealous. I told her I was, and she promised not to go there any more. When we reached home she conducted herself well. Up to the time I went to Lake Superior nothing occurred. When I went away she asked me to leave the family ticket, as she might want to go to Chicago. Upon my return she did not appear as before. She locked the door of her room. At times she treated me cordially, and at times not. I asked her why she locked the door, and she said she did not like me, or something like that. She appeared to be well. In the latter part of August I went to St. Paul and different places in Minnesota, and was gone about two weeks. Things at home were about the same. I do not recollect how the door was then. While I was away my children informed me of a change in her conduct toward Thompson. I told her that she had been there frequently, and asked her if she did not remember the Macon promise. She said she went to see Mrs. Thompson, and would go when she pleased; that if I did not like her company I could stay away. Sometimes she was angry, and sometimes I was. When I was at home she did not go to Thompson's very often. I went away nearly every month. I went to New York in December. Thompson left for the East a few days before I did, and had not returned when I did. He returned shortly after I did. I got back some time after New Year's. I was absent some two or three weeks. Before I went to New York I had received an intimation about Mrs. Blake and Mr. Thompson. It was a letter, addressed to Captain Blake. I did not recognize the signature. I went to Mr. Barker and told him what I had received. Mr. Keefer, when at my house, in 1870, copied the letter. The original was left on the table, and I think it was torn up. I searched for it, but could not find it. I examined the copy, and have it in my pocket. [Letter produced.]

Mr. Dow did not think an anonymous letter should be received.

The Court said that, under no circumstances, could it be admissible.

Mr. Smith said they did not propose to prove anything by it. It was competent to show that Blake received a warning letter.

The Court excluded it, and Mr. Smith saved the point.

Witness continued: After receiving the intimation, I went to Mr. Barker the next day, and showed him the letter. He laughed at me, and said I had been fooled before; that anonymous letters did not amount to anything, and that this did not. Mrs. Blake's action during October amazed me, and I went to Barker again, and he said what he did before—to attend to my business. I did not want him to get a detective, but a man on whose word reliance could be placed. Barker told me a day or two after that he had a man who would attend to it, and would know after he had watched her once or twice whether anything was amiss. This man was Gleason. I was introduced to him in Barker's office. That was in October. On the 28th of April, 1870, I was first informed by Mr. Gleason [...] discovered. After I had made myself familiar with Gleason's document I had a consultation, and in consequence of it I ceased to cohabit with her and have not done so since. [A diagram was here submitted to the witness.] This is a correct plan of the ground floor of my house. [Witness then explained the plan to the jury.] The door to the library is about three feet from the foot of the stairs. [Another diagram shown witness.] This is a plan of the second floor of my house. The door to the boys' room does not lead into the main hall, but into a little hall. When I went to Port Washington I was absent generally three or five days. I think Mrs. Blake came to Chicago thirty-four times in six months. Between the time Gleason was employed to look after Mrs. Blake and the time she left the house I had frequently spoken to her about going to Thompson's. I noticed her looking out of the window towards Thompson's and asked her what are you looking after,—Thompson? She told me to mind my business. Sometimes she said she liked Mrs. Thompson better than anybody in Winnetka, and she would go there when she pleased. I told her it did not look well to be going there so much; that the neighbors talked about it. She called me a fool several times. Occasionally she seemed absorbed in something, and would not speak to me. Her conduct kept growing worse, and was worse in May. We had conversations about Thompson coming to our house. I told her one day that I had heard Thompson was there, and she said he came in a moment and got the paper. I said Charley told me he remained half an hour, and she said it was a lie. One day little Julia said: "Mother, you like Mr. Thompson; you drove me out of the parlor." She called her a lying little tattler, I think, and said Thompson stayed only a few moments. I objected to Thompsons coming to our house so often, and to her going there, telling her that she could not attend to her business. I told her Julia was almost naked, and wanted clothes; she said she would make them up when she got ready. There was plenty of cloth in the house. She often asked me to go to the Thompsons. I told her I did not like them and would not go, and she said she would go herself. One day I came to the north door—unusual for me—and saw Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Blake eating dinner. I came home that day on the 2 o'clock train. I intended to have come on the 4 o'clock train. She seemed very red, and Mr. Thompson did not look altogether right. I ate a few mouthfuls, and then went up stairs. After changing my coat, I came down and went into the yard where the boys were. Charley told me—

Mr. Hervey. Never mind.

Witness continued: I saw Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and my wife going out of the gate afterward. After they had gone I went into the parlor, and found a pillow on each sofa, and a mahogany chair; the chair was not usually there. Some time in the winter, on Sunday, I was reading a paper in the parlor, when the door-bell rung. My wife went to the door, and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson came in. Mrs. Blake said: "Mrs. Thompson has come up to play for you." My wife went back with Thompson, to help him off with his coat, I suppose. They came in to the room presently and I did not speak to him. He said he did not feel very well, and said he would go home and lay down. My wife said "No, I will get you a pillow and you can lay down on the sofa." He would not do so. Dinner was ready then, but my wife got her shawl and went down to Thompson's. After she had been there ten minutes, I saw her and Thompson come out. He had his coat off, and put it on in the street. I told the girls to put the dinner on the table, but they said Mrs. Blake had ordered them not to put it on until Mr. Thompson came back. They came back, and I told her that I wanted this thing stopped. I remember the day when Hemingway preached. My wife went to church in the morning with Thompson. Mrs. Thompson followed them. She told me Hemingway was going to preach, and I told her I liked him and would go. I took Johnny with me and went. The other boys were playing in the snow-bank. She had been to the Unitarian Church with Thompson in the morning. After I had reached the church, Ida and Augusta came in. Julia was at Bassett's. No other child except Arthur was in the house; he was 4 or 5 years old. Before I went to church the door in the green-house was open. I waited about half an hour in church for Mr. Hemingway. He didn't come, and I went home. I was absent in all about an hour. The girls remained in the church. While going home I saw Thompson going across the street toward his house. I found the boys still playing in the snow. When I got into the house my wife came to the head of the stairs, and asked me why I had come home so early. I told her Mr. Hemingway did not come. Her face was red and her hair down. I went out to the green house and found the door shut tight. My wife came down and I asked her why the door had been shut; she said she shut it so that the children would not disturb her; that she had laid down. There was a pillow on the sofa. A picture frame that I had set on the sofa was in a different place. The sofa cover was somewhat mussed, and I noticed some spots of gravel on it. She brushed it off, and sat down on the spot. I asked her where the paper was, and she said Thompson came and got it; she said he staid only five or ten minutes at the door talking to her. Between the 2d and 8th of May, 1870, I was in Port Washington. I left on the 2d and got home on the 8th. Walter slept with me from the 28th of April until the time Mrs. Blake left. I provided for Mrs Blake's personal wants, and to Julia's wants to the amount of $1,800 the year before she left. She spoke a number of times about getting a Bible, and we went to Grigg's store and picked one out. I paid $50 for it I saw it; my wife picked it out. One was sent home; it was not the one I paid for, but a $10 Bible. My wife had the Bible and some other books at home. I can't tell what the books were.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dow. The Bible was bought when Griggs was in the Birch block; I can't tell what year it was; can't tell what time of the year either. I do not recollect whether it was a photograph Bible or not. I did not reject it because it was not a photograph Bible. I did not select the $10 Bible. I paid for the Bible she picked out. The change was made without my knowledge or consent. I had lived at Port Washington between two and three years before I married Mrs. Blake. I had been married before; my first wife is living.

The Court did not think the testimony was admissible. There was no issue on the subject in the pleading.

Witness continued: Edward Blake is a son by my first wife.

The Court decided to admit the testimony.

Witness continued: My first wife is still living in Port Washington. I obtained a divorce from her in the spring of 1851. I think in March; the day I cannot recollect. The divorce was obtained at the Court in Port Washington. I charged her with adultery. [Document handed to witness.] I can't tell when I filed the bill. I can't tell by the paper; my eyes are poor and the light is bad. It might have been about the 28th of March, 1851. I was not very long before I got my decree. It must have been on the 15th of April. In the last of July, I married Mrs. Blake. My first wife went to Albany, N. Y., a week afterward, with a clerk of mine. William H. Ramsey was the man I charged her with committing adultery with. He was afterward Bank Comptroller in Wisconsin, and I signed his bond for $100,000. I have spoken to him since 1851, but have not been on friendly terms with him. I think I signed his bond in 1864; it was not in 1861 to the best of my recollection. I have four children living by my first wife. They continued to live with me until my oldest boy, George, died. They lived in Port Washington with me. George died in the fall of 1857. I think I got acquainted with Thompson first on the cars. I do not recollect whether I was introduced or not. In December I took up my residence in Winnetka. I do not recollect telling Mrs. Thompson that she could have my horse and buggy while we were on our Southern trip. I know Mrs. Blake said she could. I wanted Mrs. Bassett to take charge of the house and children, but Mrs Blake wanted Mrs. Thompson to do so. I brought home some oranges from the South. I do not recollect taking some to the Thompsons. I might have done so. The child was well when I got home. I do not recollect of the Thompsons coming to our house, or we going there. I might have invited them to come to our house. I went back and forth two or three times to Thompson's after I got back from the South, at the request of my wife—after Gleeson was set to watch. I think I drank some whiskey and champagne there once. I think in the spring of 1869 I went there as much as my wife. I never objected to her going any place that I thought was proper. I am not much of a visitor myself. One of my objects in going South was to remove Mrs. Blake from the influence of Thompson. I brought back some canes and gave one to Mr. Thompson, one to Mr. Bassett, and my other neighbors. My daughter Julia went to Thompson's to play with Gracie, Mr. Thompson's niece. She staid there all night sometimes. Gracie stopped at our house all night. That was in the summer of 1869. In the fall I objected to her going there. I can't tell when I was in Thompson's house the last time. There were suspicious circumstances in April, 1870, but nothing criminal. We had a party, but I did not invite Mr. Thompson to the party. I was not [...] the invitations. I did not address one to Thompson. I may have invited Mrs. Thompson to come up and wait on the table. If I did my wife requested me to do so.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

NINTH WARD LIBERALS.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting of Greeley Republicans and Democrats—Interesting Speeches by Prominent Gentlemen—Proposed Organization of a Ninth Ward Greeley Club.

The Greeley and Koerner meeting held last evening in the Ninth Ward, on the corner of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, was a tremendous affair. The large hall was crowded to suffocation. Mr. Nachtman called the meeting to order, and nominated John Sendelbach for President. Mr. E. A. Koenig was elected Secretary.

Mr. Sendelbach, upon taking the chair, said he had lived in this country since his eighth year, had always been a Democrat, but was now heart and soul in this movement, which is a party of the people to save the country.

Patrick Feeney was called upon to make a speech. He said he approved very much of this movement. He was heart and soul for Koerner and Greeley. When such men as Trumbull, Sumner, Schurz, and others, shake hands with the Democracy and say let us break down corruption, he was in with them. Greeley has always been a workingman and the workingman's friend, and therefore workingmen must necessarily vote for him.

Mr. Stoner, the next speaker, said he was not ashamed to be wedded to the Greeley cause. There was no necessity of party now. We had arrived at a point where all issues which had divided us were disposed of. What was the use of fighting old issues over again? We must now join together to drive this corrupt Administration from power. All the Departments were corrupt, but Grant was the most corrupt of all.

Mr. Lewis, the next speaker, said he had always been a Republican, but was now for Greeley and Koerner, because Grant and his Administration were a miserable failure, and, therefore, there must be a change. Peace, Retrenchment, and Reform was our motto, and Greeley was the man to carry out these precepts. He was the exponent of universal peace. The Grantites laughed when Greeley was nominated, but the laugh was now on the other side of the mouth. He continued at great length, and was frequently applauded.

General Lieb was next introduced as a German speaker, but Mr. Lieb said he came for the purpose of conveying his ideas to as many as possible; and, as there were so many Americans and Irish present, he would rather address them in English. He said the battle had begun, and the ticket was in the field, and we must go to work now in earnest. This movement and the People's movement were identical. He had taken a prominent part in the People's movement, and was proud of it. At that time the Circuit Clerk was receiving some $80,000, and the Clerk of the County Court some $30,000 per annum, and that money was used as a corruption fund to elect instruments of the ring; but these were curtailed by the Constitutional Convention then elected, which adopted our excellent Constitution, the very safeguard against corporations. Formerly there were more office-seekers than red dogs in this city; but where are they now? This movement was only a continuation of the great movement then begun. He had predicted in 1869 that the ball would keep on rolling, and in 1872 would sweep every State in the Union from Maine to California. He was called unfaithful to his party by such men as Logan, but he was only unfaithful to General Grant himself. He was a better Republican than Logan, for Logan had furnished men to the South when the Rebellion began, and never denied it, and only became a Union man when a Generalship was offered him. Such men denounce us now as traitors and renegades.

Emil Dietsch made some very amusing remarks. A great deal was said about Horace Greeley. It is said that he was the least of two evils. It reminded him of two men who had to choose between two women, a tall and a small one, and he took little one as the least of the two evils. But that little woman turned out to be a very good wife, and so will Horace Greeley make a very good President. In that strain he continued for some time amid great applause.

Ex-Alderman Comiskey followed next, and made a powerful speech, telling those present that these were queer times, the queerest he had ever seen. Party feeling had been laid aside by the people for the people's good and the office-seeker's consternation. He praised Senators Schurz and Sumner as the two noblest statesmen of the day, as the originators of this great movement. They had seen the danger ahead, and warned their party, but they were always hooted and yelled at by the Administration Senators. He said the money received for arms to the French was now used to corrupt politics in North Carolina. The Grantites were telling the people that the war was not yet over, the negroes would be enslaved, there would be cholera and the small-pox if Greeley is elected; but, thank God, the war was over, and the South was ready to join hands across the bloody chasm. Grant had disgraced this country, not only here but in Europe, where his brother-in-law Cramer had been seen drunk in the streets. San Domingo was only a real estate speculation to get a larger corruption fund. We did not want a President who yearly packs up his horses and bull pups, and visits Long Branch for races and dog fights, and who makes Long Branch the seat of Government. The true men in the Republican and Democratic party must work together to change that. If Grant is elected for another four years, the prediction made some time ago would become true, and Grant, in company with his brothers-in-law and cousins, would make this country a first-class monarchy, with Ulysses the First as its Emperor.

After several more speeches, the meeting adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

Suit for a Forfeiture of the Chicago City Railway Company's Franchise on Indiana Avenue—Other Legal Proceedings.

CIRCUIT COURT.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY.

The information, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, filed by Allan C. Story against the Chicago City Railway Company, again came before the Court (Judge Williams) yesterday. This proceeding was commenced on the 25th day of July, 1870. The information, as filed, was general. It charged that the company was usurping the franchises exercised by it, and Mr. Story signed himself Acting Attorney General. The proceeding looked to a forfeiture of the franchises of the company on Indiana avenue, Eighteenth street, and several other thoroughfares. The plaintiff replied to the pleas, and, upon demurrer being filed, there was a hearing, which terminated by a decision largely in favor of the company. The acting official amended, stating that, as to Indiana avenue, the company had not complied with the ordinance authorizing the construction of the railway, by procuring the consent of the owners of two-thirds of the property on the line of the road, nor had they completed the track within the time allowed. The Company again rejoined, alleging that it did receive and possess the consent of the required number of property-owners on Indiana avenue, between Twenty-second street and the then city limits. As to the limitation of time in which to construct the road or way, it set up an ordinance of Aug. 22, 1864, extending the time for the laying of the track, which ordinance, being duly accepted by the Company for a good consideration, became an inviolable contract, and an ordinance modifying those which had preceded it of November 13, 1871, which, being duly approved, was accepted by the defendant company in May, 1872, by which the city waived any claim to forfeiture, or rather gave to the company the old and extended franchise. The argument for the people is that the city acted in its late ordinances without authority. No decision.

JUDGMENTS.

Yesterday being default day, several judgments were rendered. They were generally for small amounts. Among them were, however:

Royal Reed v. Josiah A. Temple; $1,146.66.
Gustave Lindquist v. Ann McIntyre; $1,142.21.

INSURANCE—LAMAR.

Actions of assumpsit were commenced against the Lamar Insurance Company, of Chicago, by Hugh Watt; demand, $4,000, also for $2,000.

CITY CASE.

An action on the case was commenced by William McLain against the City of Chicago; damages laid at $7,000.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

TAXING COSTS.

The Court (Judge Blodgett) was engaged yesterday morning in the hearing of a motion to retax costs in the suit of Hehman Baldwin, the assignee, which resulted from the bankruptcy of Baker, Ludington & Co. No result was arrived at.

BIGELOW BLOCK.

F. H. Winston, as the agent and attorney of the Bigelow and DeHaven folks' interest in the Bigelow Block, presented his petition, to be allowed his agreed upon commission, ½ per cent on $1,300,000, the price agreed to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury. As exhibits, the claimant shows a series of letters commencing with his employment, at a stipulated price, and the consummation of the proceedings.

SUPERIOR COURT.

CASE.

An action on the case was commenced by John Cunningham against John T. Noble and Francis B. Little, the damages being laid at $5,000.

ASSUMPSIT.

Assumpsit was commenced by Francis Edwards against George DeClerq, the demand being for $800.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

The Proposed Resurrection of the Active Base Ball Club—How the Mutuals Got Their Revenge Out of the Athletics—Turf Notes.

BASE BALL.

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE ACTIVE CLUB.

A meeting of persons in favor of reorganizing the Active Base Ball Club from the remnants of defunct amateur nines was held at No. 61 Canal street last evening. The attendance was limited to a dozen, the majority of whom were players. After an informal talk on the subject of base ball, a temporary organization was formed by the appointment of Messrs. Merrick and Elliott, Chairman and Secretary respectively. It was announced that Sawyer, of the Rockford Club, could be engaged to play permanently with the Actives. The following list of players whose services, it was expected, could safely be counted upon, was made out, Lapham, Barstow, Tom Foley, Atwater, Brannock, Sager, Sawyer, Dean, W. Foley, Hodes, Gillespie, Lowe, and Edwards. Messrs. Tanner, Brannock, and Lapham were appointed a Committee to interview them, and find out what they were willing to do. The same Committee was also authorized to confer with the managers of the base ball park, corner of Twenty-third and State streets, and ascertain what arrangements can be made for playing games with amateur and professional clubs. It was decided to get the members of the nine together on next Saturday afternoon, and play them against a picked nine on the Ladin street grounds. The meeting then adjourned until next Monday evening, when a permanent organization will be formed.

THE REVENGE OF THE MUTUALS

in beating the Athletics, of Philadelphia, on Monday last by a score of 8 to 0, is thus described in the New York *World*:

When it is taken into consideration also that each of the clubs had won one game of the present series it was not at all surprising to find so large and anxious a crowd assembled to witness the present game. It was generally expected that the crowd would be the largest one of the season, but such did not prove to be the case, and those who were not present will regret it, as they could not possibly wish to see a finer game, nor one in which the result was so totally unexpected. That the Mutuals should have been Chicagoed in Philadelphia was not a matter of very great surprise; but that the Athletics, the most powerful batsmen in the country, should play a game of nine innings and not make a single run was almost beyond the possibility of belief. Such, however, is the fortune of war, and the Mutuals were gloriously avenged for their overwhelming defeat in Philadelphia. To attempt to give an accurate description of the scene during the progress and at the conclusion of the game would be useless. In the earlier part of the game there was almost an exact repetition of the features in the first game of the series, the only difference being that at the end of the fifth inning the Mutes yesterday had scored two runs, while in the first game they had only scored one. The sixth inning, in which the Philadelphians had scored two runs in the first game, having passed without their scoring, the New York crowd became excited and somewhat jubilant—venturing—almost under their breath though—to hint at the possibility of the game finishing up with a score of 2 to 0; but such an event was scouted altogether. "Wait till the Athletics get to their favorite seventh inning, and you will see them hit Cummings," was the general remark. The favorite seventh inning came and went, and the Athletics made no sign, but the Mutuals did; for they scored and earned two runs. The eighth inning passed amid almost breathless excitement, and still the Athletics could not "knock the socks off the ball," while the Mutuals increased their score by another earned run. The excitement was now almost beyond control. Not a sound was heard as the ninth inning commenced, and McGeary walked up to the home plate, bat in hand. Since he had made his base by one of his artful drop hits in the sixth inning, Boyd had crept in as close as he dared and watched his every movement, prepared to spring upon the ball as a cat would on a mouse with which she had been playing, but McGeary had evidently received his orders to "slog" the ball, and slog it he did, driving it with such force that Fulmer could hardly hold it. He did manage, however, to hold it, and before McGeary could reach his first the ball was in Start's hands. A loud cheer, which lasted only for a moment though, greeted this fine play. Mack then walked up to the home plate and let drive, but McMullen, who was playing in fine form, took the ball on the fly, low down, and another short, sharp cheer announced that the second Philadelphian had gone to his account. Again all was still, the people appearing almost afraid to breathe, so overwhelming was the excitement, the only persons who appeared calm and indifferent being the Mutual players themselves. Little Cuthbert now walked up to the scratch, and, after making one vain attempt to hit the ball, he did hit a sort of fair foul, which Boyd went for and stopped beautifully, but as he either threw it just a shade too low or "Joe" was too anxious, in any case the latter did not hold it, and a groan of disappointment was forced from the eager and watchful spectators as Cathy held his base. Every one was afraid the Mutes might become excited and demoralized, and it appeared as if such was about to happen, as when McBride made a fine base hit to left field McMullen juggled the ball for an instant and Cuthbert pushed for his third. Mac, however, had the coolness and good judgment not to throw the ball hard to Boyd, although he might have caught Cuthbert, but sent it in easily. It now appeared a certainty the Athletics would get the much coveted run, more especially as Meyerle, the leviathan batsman and pet of the Quaker City, went to the bat. He had a strike called upon him, then a ball was called, and then Cummings sent a low one over the plate which almost escaped the plucky and agile Hicks; but he froze to it, and well it was he did, as two runs must have been made by the Athletics. The next ball Meyerle hit, putting his whole strength into the blow, but it spun up into the air as if it were going out of sight; McMullen, however, kept his eye on it, and waving his hands over his head, in what might have proved a premature triumph, watched its downward descent and froze to it as if for dear life. The excitement and enthusiasm which had been so long kept in subjection now broke forth in the wildest cheering, waving of handkerchiefs and hand-shaking. The crowd broke into the field, and seemed inclined to carry the victors in triumph to the Club House, but the game was not over, and so the field had to be cleared. But little interest was taken in the last inning of the Mutes, although they scored three runs, two of which were earned; the Athletics, the champion nine, had been Chicagoed, and that was happiness enough for one day. The game was certainly a splendid exhibition, and a deal of money must have changed hands on the result, odds of 100 to 60 being freely laid on the Athletics by large numbers of New Yorkers as well as Philadelphians. Eggler, Boyd, Hatfield, Fulmer, and Start all played well, and Hicks deserves the greatest credit for the pluck and sound judgment he displayed in his play behind the bat. A single slip by him would have dashed the cup of victory from the Mutes, but he was "true to the last." Cummings well deserved his title of "The Little Wonder," so true and so well judged was his pitching. Of the Athletics McGeary, Anson, and Meyerle played well. The following is a summary of the game:

BROOKLYN, E. D., July 13, 1872.—Third game of the championship series between the Mutuals and the Athletics, of Philadelphia. (The first game was won by the Mutuals with a score of 3 to 2, and the second won by the Athletics, by a score of 13 to 6).

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.	A.
Cuthbert, l. f.	0	0	1	0	Eggler, c. f.	2	3	2	0
McBride, p.	0	1	0	0	Hatfield, 2 b.	1	3	4	4
Meyerle, r f.	0	0	3	0	Start, 1 b.	0	0	12	0
Malone, c.	0	0	3	1	Bechtel, r. f.	1	1	2	0
Fisler, 2 b.	0	0	2	2	Hicks, c.	1	3	1	1
Treacy, l. f.	0	1	2	0	Boyd, 3 b.	2	2	1	4
Anson, 3 b.	0	1	4	1	McMullen, l. f.	0	0	3	0
McGeary, s. s.	0	1	0	6	Fulmer, s s.	1	2	1	4
Mack, 1 b.	0	1	12	2	Cummings, p.	0	0	0	3
Totals	0	5	27	12	Totals	8	14	27	16

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Mutual	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	—8

Runs Earned—Athletic, 0; Mutual, 6.
Umpire—W. R. Ferguson, Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—1 hour and 25 minutes.

HOME MATTERS.

In two hours, at the base ball park, the Blue Stockings had put in 16 tallies while the Aurora Ponies were scoring 9.

—The Red Stockings of this city stand ready to play for the Northwestern championship with any club whose members are under 18 years of age.

—The Nevadas hasten to record two notable victories—the first over the Comets "by 4 runs;" and the Live Oaks by a score of 27 to 9.

THE TURF.

LONGFELLOW'S DOWNFALL.

A Saratoga special says: Poor Longfellow, in his stable this evening, presents the picture of misery. There is a complete circle cut from the centre of his hoof, extending around the coronet ring to his heel. His middle tendon, to-night, is three times the natural size. It appears that he broke the shoe-plate on one of his hind feet at the half-mile pole, when he was lapping Bassett, and cut his fore foot with it. No doubt exists in the minds of experienced turfmen that he is completely broken down, and will never appear in public again. Uncle Harper is completely overcome. He walks about with sorrowful looks. It is to be regretted that the question of superiority has not been decided, for Longfellow to-night is as much if not more a hero than Bassett.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, July 17.—The first race, for a purse of five hundred dollars, one mile, won by Alarm; time, 1:43½. Second race, one and a half miles, won by Alice Hunt; time, 2:40½. Third race, two miles, won by Tubman; time, 3:39½.

HORSE NOTES.

Entries for the Canadian Derby will close on the first day of September next. The race will be run at Barrie in 1873.

—A purse of $100 is offered by the Earlville (Ill.) Association, for their meeting in August, for a walking race, dash of one mile, open to all horses.

—The celebrated Canadian horse, Rathowen, the winner of the Dominion Plate, at Whitby, two years ago, is doing duty as a cart-horse in the City of Toronto.

—Colonel Amasa Sprague is making many material improvements on the Narragansett Park Course, in Providence. There will be a meeting in the fall, when large inducements will be offered.

—The yearling colt by King of Trumps, out of Amethyst by Touchstone, purchased for Mr Belmont in England, at Mr. Blenkiron's sale, is described by the *Sporting Life* as being a perfect picture.

—The following persons and horses, who were suspended by the National Park, Kalamazoo, Mich., for non-payment of entrance, having made payment of the same, have been reinstated: E. Gray, Chicago, Ill., and his ch. g. King's Excuse; Thomas Elwood, Cleveland, O., and his b. m. Evelina; and John McKee, Greenville, Pa., and his br. g. William.

THE RACES AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 17.—The second annual meeting of the Cleveland Club came off to-day. The track was still rather heavy from the rains, which rendered a postponement of yesterday's races necessary, but by dragging it over it was much improved, and toward the latter part of the afternoon it was in good condition. About 1,500 people witnessed the races.

The first race was for horses that had never beaten three minutes, purse $1,000, best three in five; $600 to first horse, $300 to second, and $100 to third. Thirteen horses entered. The race was won in three straight heats by Thomas L. Young, owned by Seiger, of Cincinnati. Time, 2:30, 2:27, 2:30. The second money was won by Grace, of Youngstown; third, by Ellick, of Cambridge City, Ind.

The second race for horses that have never beaten 2:27, best three in five; purse $1,000; $600 to first, $400 to second, and $250 to third horse. Nine horses entered. The first heat was won by Red Cloud, in 1:28¼, the second was taken by Sleepy John in 2:29, after which Rosalind took two straight heats in 2:29 and 2:26. The last two heats were trotted after the other races were finished, and at the time of calling the next heat it had become so dark that the finishing of the race had to be postponed until to-morrow. There is almost no question but what Rosalind will win it without trouble.

The third race, running, three quarters of a mile heats; purse, $150 to first horse, $100 to second, and $50 to third; ten entries. Regent, of Cincinnati, won the race in two straight heats. Time, 1:28¼ and 1:22. Second money was won by Daughter, of Glenville, and third by Sallie Newton, of Kentucky.

The races did not close till 8 o'clock.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 17.—Dinnie and Fleming, Scotch athletes, gave an exhibition to-day at the Fair Grounds. A large number of spectators were present, and many persons competed for the prizes offered by the St. Joseph Athletic Club. A St. Joseph boy, named Cook, took the first prize in the contest of running, jumping, vaulting, and hurdle racing. Dinnie and Fleming secured the prizes in all contests of strength. The exhibition closed with an old man's race, in which ex-Sheriff Piner, ex-Congressman General Craig, Internal Revenue Collector Ransom, and other prominent citizens competed. Sheriff Piner took the first prize, beating by a length, his closest competitor. General Craig took the second prize.

REID & SHERWIN.

The Firm Not Aware That They Can be Interfered With by the Board of Health—Their Contract With the City—The City Scavengers Accused of Emptying Their Carts Into Ogden Slip.

Mr. Joe Sherwin, of the firm of Reid & Sherwin, was called upon yesterday, to ascertain what he proposed doing about the resolution of the Board of Health, revoking their permit to carry on a slaughtering and rendering establishment near Ogden Slip. He stated that they had not received official notice, so far, but even if they had, he did not know how it could interfere with their business. In 1865 they made a contract with the city, by which they had permission to run their establishment, provided they afforded facilities for butchers to do their slaughtering, and that contract would not expire, by limitation, until 1876. He charged that the complaints made against their establishment were inspired by hostility to their firm. He denied that the establishment was a nuisance, whatever the slip might be, and further, that the slip was not a nuisance on account of their establishment. The cause of the stench, whenever it existed, was that the city scavengers dumped night soil and dead animals into the slip, and in hot weather the putrefied mass fermented. Visitors, curious on the subject, could see nine or ten dead dogs floating on the surface at almost any time. The attention of the Health Officer had been called more than once to the action of the scavengers. Mr. Sherwin invited the public to visit their establishment any day and inspect it, saying that in point of cleanliness it defied competition. They rendered in the day time, and did no work at night.

Speaking of the Stock Yards, Mr. Sherwin said that the South Branch into which the refuse is discharged, is to day "a living mass of reptiles," and in a year from now the effluvium will be perceptible all over the city. The only proper place in his opinion for slaughter-houses and rendering establishments is on the banks of the canal, which would carry the offal away from the city on a voyage down the Illinois River.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THIRD FRENCH CONCERT.

The third concert of the French Band, given on the South Side last evening, showed no abatement in the popularity of that splendid musical organization. The Michigan Avenue Baptist Church was filled, only a few seats in the transepts being vacant. The audience was superior, as regards fashion and culture, to that gathered at either of the preceding concerts, and fell no whit behind them in enthusiasm. The new programme was in average excellence as good as the first, although it had no numbers equal, everything considered, to the *andante* from "Lohengrin," and the overture from "William Tell." It began with the "Salutation to America," a fine, delicate, and skilfully-varied composition of Ambroise Thomas, which the orchestra of Theodore Thomas has made pleasantly familiar to the Western public. The chief effects were by combined instruments, soloists having no special prominence. The second number was a solo for flute upon themes varied by Demerseman, played by M. Elie. The instrument used was apparently of silver, keyed upon a pitch higher than that to which we are accustomed, the variety of instruments of the clarinet kind making one of ordinary pitch unnecessary. The effects attempted were principally of a quiet, subdued and plaintive nature, mere trills, runs, and chromatic passages, although plainly within the capacity of the player, being avoided. The applause was loud and long continued, but did not succeed in winning a repetition. A *fantasie* from "Faust," embodying the principal melodies of the opera, effectively arranged, was received with much favor. It began with a solemn *andante*, played by the instruments of the lower register, and ran through a wide range of brilliant melody and rich, deep harmonies, with the most exquisite gradations of dynamic coloring. The finest effects, however,—where all was excellent,—were those of combined instrumentations some of the unisons having extraordinary power and smoothness. The only solo of particular prominence was a plaintive melody played by the cornet, which seemed like a golden thread woven into the web of massy instrumentation. This, with a similar *fantasie* from "Lucia," including its saddest and most charming arias, and the overture to "Zampa," were the *pieces de resistance* of the evening. A cornet solo also adorned the *fantasie* from "Lucia." Several passages in unison, and one or two magnificent bursts of thoroughly harmonic sound, won universal admiration, and brought down upon the performers a furious storm of cheers. The vocal numbers upon the programme included only the well-known trio from "Attila," sung by Miss Goodall, Mr. Shultze, and Signor Farini, and "The Marseillaise," with the usual accompaniments. The trio was the most satisfactory operatic selection thus far attempted, but failed to elicit very decided signs of approval. The piano was not called into requisition. Mr. Falk playing the single accompaniment required upon the organ.

To allow the public to make a more extended acquaintance with the repertory of the band, the programme of the concert to be given to-night, at the Union Park Congregational Church, has been considerably changed. The numbers are all excellent, as will be seen by the list, which is here given in full:

1. Overture to "Oberon,"......Weber
2. Solo de Flute......Demerseman
By M. Elie.
3. Fantasie—"Faust,"......Gounod
4. Trio—"Attila,"......Verdi
Miss Annie Goodall, Mr. Shultze, and Signor Farini.
5. Invitation a la Valse......Weber
6. Solo de Cornet—"La Cascade,"......Arban
By M. Sylvestre.
7. Overture—"Zampa,"......Herold
8. La Marseillaise.

To give all the people of the city an opportunity to hear this inimitable band under the most favorable circumstances, it has been decided to give two concerts in the open air on Friday and Saturday evenings. The first will be at the base ball ground on the South Side; the second at Green's Garden, corner of Ada and Madison streets. M. Paulus claims that it is only at these concerts that he can give the finest effects, the walls of such buildings as the churches in which he has played having rendered it thus far impossible. The price of admission has been fixed at a reasonable figure and will give general satisfaction.

At the conclusion of the concert last evening, Mayor Medill was serenaded at his residence, No. 723 Michigan avenue, by the full band. The numbers played amounted almost to a concert programme, and were enjoyed, not only by a select party in-doors, but by a highly appreciative crowd outside. The band first gave in the open air "Hail Columbia," and "The Marseillaise" and afterward, within, the "Anna Polka," with a beautiful cornet solo, "The Beautiful Blue Danube," and an aria from "Eylau," with exquisite variations for the flute. Cake and champagne ended a very mild and agreeable civic occasion.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss Kate Fisher and her fiery untamed horse "Wonder" have been doing Mazeppa at the Academy since Monday to moderate audiences, considering the somewhat unique character of the performances. The attraction is, of course, the lady strapped on the back of the steed, ascending and descending mountains, leaping from crag to crag like live thunder, bounding over precipices, metaphorically, of course. The horse does very well, and runs up and down as if he were in the habit of it. His precious burden is clad in costume that must be quite comfortable this warm weather. That was Byron's fault, however. This part of the programme is unusual and correspondingly attractive. Miss Fisher rides better than she acts, though she is not without power in some of the scenes. The scenery is well arranged, but the battle which concludes the piece is no great shakes of a battle after all. The play is marred by the interpolation of phases entirely unnecessary, unwarranted, and malapropos. There is no reason, for instance, why the name of that useful piece of masonry at Henry, which helps navigation on the Illinois River, should be taken in vain and used as an adjective. It is not in the text. Mr. Maynard makes a tolerable Khan for a man not born in Tartary. Miss Bradshaw took the part of *Olinska*. The piece will remain on the boards during the week.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Construction of School Buildings.

The Building Committee of the Board of Education, consisting of Messrs. Sheldon, Wilce, and Calkins, held a conference with the Board of Public Works yesterday, and matters pertaining to the erection of new school buildings were freely talked over. The subject of heating apparatus received much attention, the general conclusion being that all existing modes of heating are faulty and unsatisfactory, in that they fail to combine both heating and ventilation. An effort will be made to improve upon this feature. The Building Committee submitted a suggestion that in future they shall have charge of the erection of new school buildings, relieving the Board of Public Works of that duty. The latter are only too well pleased with the plan, which will probably be carried into effect.

Everything.

A special meeting of the Managers of the Home of the Friendless will be held to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

—The boy Schultz, who was sun-struck on Sunday, at Wright's Grove, died yesterday, at his home No. 434 Milwaukee avenue.

—Shortly after 10 o'clock, last evening, a kerosene lamp exploded in the tenement house No. 194 West Lake street. The damage was slight.

—By reference to the list of real estate transfers, it will be seen that the number is very large—in fact, the largest of any day since the fire.

—Mr. J. W. McCullagh, one of the proprietors of the Kansas City *Journal*, arrived in this city yesterday. He will be remembered in connection with the Chicago *Republican*, of which he was once the publisher.

—The gambling house, No. 21 Madison street, was raided upon by a squad of police, under Sergeant Johnson, last evening. A man named Knowles, who claims to be the keeper, and fourteen inmates were arrested.

—D. P. Milligan, John Locke, George J. Peppers, of Huntington, O., George Paul, of Akron, O., and A. G. Campbell, of Valparaiso, Ind., a Committee having in charge the project for extending the Erie Railway to this city, are stopping at the Barnes House.

—The thousandth anniversary of the Kingdom of Norway will be celebrated to-day by a grand picnic at Haas' Park, by services in the church of the Rev. Mr. Krognoss, corner of Milwaukee avenue and Sangamon street, at 10 o'clock this morning, and at 3 p. m. by a banquet at the Barnes House, to which Captain Endre T. Thorson has invited many prominent gentlemen.

—A Bohemian lad named Frank Allafel, whose parents reside at No. 33 String street, was run over by a freight car and instantly killed, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad track, near the Union Elevator. He slipped from the iron step of the car, upon which he jumped while it was in motion, and fell under the wheels. His remains were taken home.

—About noon yesterday a laborer named Welch assaulted a man named William Quirk, on Madison street, just west of Clark street. It appears that they became involved in a quarrel, during which Quirk was kicked in the stomach and face. His injuries, it is said, are likely to prove fatal. Welch was arrested last evening by Sergeant O'Donnell, and locked up in the Harrison Street Station.

—Moss Bassett a hostler in the employ of the "Z. I. P." Omnibus Company, was before Justice Banyon, yesterday, charged with cruelty to animals. It was proved that he was in the habit of teasing horses to that extent that they would kick and bite him, and that he would then tie ropes upon their tongues, and almost pull that member out by the roots. He was fined $50 and costs.

—For building the return wall and filling the intersections on West Chicago avenue, from Milwaukee avenue to Reuben street, the following bids were yesterday received by the Board of Public Works: Ray & Whitney, curb walls, $16.50 per cord; filling, 45 cents per yard. James Clowry, walls, $18; filling, 40 cents. P. C. McDonald, walls, $17; filling, 35¼ cents. Thomas Riley, walls, $17; filling, 40 cents. No contract was awarded.

—The prominent arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were as follows: John Templeton, England; John D. Rankin, St. Louis; Colonel R. Plumb, Streator; D. W. Cliff, Nashville, Tenn.; John Clockwood, New Orleans; H. D. Moody, Miss; C. T. Harvey, F. J. Arthur, E. B. Thorne, New York; Nat. T. Messer, San Francisco; James O. Noyes, New Orleans; John Gould and family, Cincinnati; J. G. Crocker, San Francisco; N. M. Livingstone, Ontario.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, Optician, under the Sherman House, every half-hour: at 7.30 a.m., 74 degrees; 8 a.m., 76; 8.30 a.m., 77; 9 a.m., 78; 9.30 a.m., 82; 10 a.m., 79; 10.30 a.m., 79; 11 a.m., 80; 11.30 a.m., 81; 12 m., 81; 12.30 p.m., 80; 1 p.m., 79; 1.30 p.m., 79; 2 p.m., 80; 2.30 p.m., 79; 3 p.m., 79; 3.30 p.m., 78; 4 p.m., 77; 4.30 p.m., 76; 5 p.m., 76; 5.30 p.m., 75; 6 p.m., 75, in the shade.

—A daring attempt to commit burglary was made on Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, at No. 186 North Clark street. Three thieves attempted to crawl through a transom over the back door, but were disturbed by Dr. Schields, who slept inside. He called out "who is there?" and was answered with a pistol ball, which passed by his head, and entered the front door. The burglars then retired. The Doctor believes he can identify one or two of them.

—Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: At No. 268 Maxwell street, on the body of John J. Ford, aged 13 years, which was found floating in the lake on Tuesday afternoon; verdict, accidental drowning. At the County Hospital, on the body of William Ohloff, aged 26 years, who fell from a building at the corner of State and Harrison streets, on Tuesday, receiving terrible injuries; verdict, accidental death. Deceased was a German and a single man.

—C. G. Svenson, who left Jersey City by the evening train on June 21 last, to come to Chicago by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, has not since been heard of, although his baggage arrived in due time. He was a Swede, small in stature, dark hair, inclined to curl; thin whiskers, lighter in color than the hair; blue eyes, and spoke broken English. At the time he wore a black alpaca coat, black pants, black vest, and a yellow straw hat. Information regarding him will be gratefully received by C. W. R. Wimmersteds, of this city.

Carl Zerrahn

Will lead the chorus of the National Normal Musical Institute, at the Chicago University, in the following programme, till August 15: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at 8, the new oratorio of Eli; Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, at 4, selections from Mendelssohn's four-part songs and the "Messiah." Nothing equal in the way of chorus-singing has ever been heard in Chicago. The public are invited, either as audience or performers. Tickets for the whole course, $5; single admissions, 25 cts, to be had at the University, and at George F. Root & Sons', No. 750 Wabash avenue.

Lemons and Oranges.

The trade will do well to remember that H. M. Curtis, No. 167 Twelfth street, is filling all orders with choice lemons, repacked, at $13 per box, and oranges at $9. Give him a call. You are sure to get your money's worth.

The "Rendering" Nuisance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The attention of the Board of Health is respectfully called to the manner of disposing of the offal from the slaughtering establishments in and near Bridgeport. If the Health Officer of that locality, or the Sanitary Superintendent, would spend one day, or one week if necessary, at any one of those houses, it would soon be demonstrated where the great cause of "evening stinks" exists. He would find that the offal is permitted to accumulate and lie in piles as it comes from the tanks, until it becomes a putrid mass. He would also discover that a large portion of it is consumed under the boilers for the purpose of generating steam, and the gases arising from this rotten matter passes out of the smoke-stack, and settles down upon the southern part of the city, to the annoyance of every citizen.

What offal is not burnt is hauled by teams to any point that is convenient, and there dumped, and left lay for rain and sun to bring out the vilest stench that is possible to produce. Even when the pretension is made to bury it, the stench is abominable, because of its only being partially done.

It was for the protection of the citizens that the Board of Health was created, and it is a crying shame that this Board will sit with folded arms and wait until the public force them from their masterly inactivity to perform a simple duty. It is useless to attempt an excuse of limited powers. If they refer to the charter they will find the most arbitrary powers that are possible for a Board to possess; they will find that they have power not only in the city limits, but four miles beyond it. They have boasted of their powers. They have ample power, public sympathy, and assistance; and, in return for this, the public discover that incompetent officials fill the offices of this important Board.

The business of rendering must be done. It cannot be done by the present method without offensive odors. Condense the steam, consume the gases, bury the offal, it nevertheless is a nuisance to the locality in which it is carried on. If such be the case, why not take some locality and devote it exclusively to that business? There ought to be concerted action by the rendering men and the Board of Health and Common Council, that will abate this terrible nuisance.

CITIZEN.

CHICAGO, July 17.

Female Lecturers.

The rostrum in England, like that of the United States, being overrun by female lecturers, the *Saturday Review* amuses itself by "touching up" five different classes of them—and some of the descriptions will suit this latitude. The *Saturday* says:

The very dress and appearance of the lady lecturer nine times out of ten mark her purpose. One glides on to the platform as a picturesque pre-Raffaelite "study;" her drapery hanging in long straight folds over her feet, her golden hair carded into a fuzzy aureole about her head, her whole costume a capital model for an artist. She knows that her get-up is effective, and that every woman in the audience will envy her, while many will try to copy her; and she knows, too, that the men will admire her, and for the sake of her beauty be leniently disposed, or something more, to her logic. But if she were to tell you the absolute truth, she would confess that she regards lecturing as the best advertisement for her beauty, and that, if she were snub-nosed and a fright, she would be far less earnest about woman's rights and wrongs than she is at present. Only she does not tell the truth, and she acts out her pretence to the last.

Another wears her hair cut short and parted on the side like a man; like a man, too, she comes squarely to the front; her brief skirts, lapelled vest, uncompromising shirt-front and severe shirt collar, are her protest against feminine vanities or the assistance to be derived from personal enchantment. She is of the kind which emulates men while scorning them; and, like the famous minister who set hymns and psalms and spiritual songs to dance music, on the plea that he did not see why the devil should have all the best tunes, she adopts in her habits and person the characteristics of the sex she affects to despise and contemn.

A third is a mere fashionable lady, beflowered and bejewelled to the last extreme of the mode. She puts her trust in "style," and thinks herself safe from rude critical handling if she shows herself got up as a *grande dame* should be.

A fourth is a feminine, refined, spiritual, with floating locks streaming back from her brow, and a certain kind of a Fra Angelico look about her, suggestive of saints and seraphs, and really very pretty; while a fifth does not hesitate to present herself a dowdy, indifferent to her personality as a woman, and only wishful for the plaudits which follow on successful intellectual endeavor. Her ambition is not to be a well-bred lady, or a beautiful picture, or even a semi-man, but a talking creature of no sex at all, a lecturer pure and simple. But whatever the line they take, what they are and how they look is that which chiefly interests them; and the kind of personality they display is not second in importance to the character of the doctrines they advocate.

ILLINOIS.

Preparations for the State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 17.—The entire State Board of Agriculture visited this city to inspect the preparations for the State Fair, of which they expressed their unanimous approval, as well as their admiration of the handsome grounds. They say that a larger gathering may be anticipated than has ever been present at any State Fair.

Fatal Shooting Affray at Illiopolis.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.—A fatal shooting affray occurred in Illiopolis, in this county, on Saturday, which resulted in the death of George Randall. It seems that for some days there had been a quarrel between a young man of the name of Taylor Dickerson and Carlisle Cantrel, which culminated on Saturday in a regular riot in the village of Illiopolis, between these two young fellows and their friends, who took part in the riot. The fight was quite severe, and Dickerson and his friends were badly hurt by Cantrell and his friends, among whom was a young fellow from Decatur, of the name of George Kendall. Several attempts had been made to arrest the rioters, but all the officers were put at defiance, until towards evening, when Dr. J. M. Birch, who had also been engaged in dressing the wounds of some of the wounded, was summoned as one of a *posse comitatus* to arrest young Kendall and others, which he attempted to do, but was resisted, and finally was obliged to fire on the rioters, which he did, fatally wounding George Kendall, and cutting off two fingers off another of the rioters. Young Kendall died yesterday, and Dr. Birch has been arrested on a charge of murder. His examination will take place to-morrow. It is the general feeling of the people that the Doctor was perfectly justified in his action, as the young man killed had made Illiopolis a perfect pandemonium all the afternoon of Saturday.

WISCONSIN.

Resolutions of Respect—Condition of the Crops—Bank Statement—Visitors.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, July 17.—The Supreme Court was occupied to-day with proceedings in memory of Hon. Charles Dunn, the first Judge of that Court, who died some weeks since. Resolutions of the Bar of the Fifth Circuit, where he resided, were presented, with a sketch of his life, by Hon. Moses M. Strong. The resolutions of the Supreme Court were presented, with an eloquent tribute to the deceased, by E. G. Ryan, Hon. George B. Smith adding a few words, and Judge Cole, who knew the deceased well, spoke for the Court.

News of the death of J. C. Cover, United States Consul to Azores, long editor of the Grant County *Herald*, is received here with great regret.

The *State Journal* thus sums up the condition of the crops in this immediate vicinity: The hay crop is unusually large, especially clover, and is well secured. Rye, a full average crop. Winter wheat, of which there is rather more than usual, and excellent crop. Barley, a fair yield. Spring wheat badly damaged by drouth, the chinch-bug, and other enemies, and will give a light yield. Oats, rather short and light. Potatoes, generally doing well, though injured by the bug in places. Corn, promising well if rain comes soon.

The semi-annual statement of the eighteen Wisconsin banks doing business under the State law is thus summarized: Capital, $656,450; circulation, $4,544; deposits, $5,410,666; specie, $31,488; cash items, $280,000; public securities, $4,544.

A considerable number of summer visitors from St. Louis and other places are stopping here. The first hop of the season comes off at the Park Hotel on the 20th.

MISSOURI.

The End of a Cruise.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Julius Chambers, of the New York *Tribune*, who launched his canoe Dolly Varden in Lake Itasca July 8, for the purpose of cruising down the Mississippi River, arrived here to-day. The cruise, as originally planned, terminated at this point, and has been highly satisfactory throughout. The crew and craft take the steamer for New Orleans Saturday, thence for New York *via* Havana.

An excursion party, numbering some 300, arrived here to-night, over the St. Louis, Evansville, & Nashville Air Line, the occasion being the opening of the line through to Nashville, *via* Evansville and Henderson, Ky. The party is made up of prominent citizens of Nashville, Hopkinsville and Trenton, and were met by a Committee of St. Louisians, at Queen's Lake, Ill., some thirty miles from here, and escorted to the city, and assigned quarters at the various hotels. Suitable entertainment will be provided for them to-morow, and they will probably return home at night. The run from Nashville was made in twenty four hours and a half.

Horrible Treatment of Boys in the House of Refuge.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—A preliminary and informal investigation of the alleged cruel treatment of the inmates of the House of Refuge was made by the Board of Managers, this afternoon. The information obtained showed that the cases reported by the Grand Jury were true. Boys have not only been cruelly whipped, but confined in cells on bread and water, forced to stand on a post about six inches square on top, in the sun at midday, without hat or shoes, and subjected to other harsh punishments. A formal examination will be made to-morrow, at which sworn testimony will be taken.

Fatal Stabbing Affray.

CLEVELAND, O., July 17.—About 7 o'clock this afternoon Marvin Meyers, a canal Captain, while engaged in an altercation with T. L. Dougherty, also a canaller, was stabbed five times by the latter, and died in a few minutes after. Dougherty was arrested, and plead self-defence as his excuse.

Fire.

OGDEN, Utah, July 17.—The Junction eating-house, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s buildings and contents were consumed by fire this noon. Loss unknown, but cannot fall short of $10,000.

The National Lincoln Monument—Completion of the Bronze Statue.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 11.

The bronze statue of Lincoln for the monument to be erected over the remains at Springfield, Ill., is now receiving the last touches of the artist, Mr. S. Mosman, at the Ames Works in Chicopee. The height of the statue is eleven feet, and it represents Mr. Lincoln in citizens dress, standing at rest, with his right hand (still holding the pen with which he has just signed the Emancipation proclamation) resting upon the Roman fasces, over the top of which is carelessly thrown the American flag. Beside the fasces lies a laurel wreath. The left hand is slightly extended, grasping a roll which gives liberty to three and a half million slaves. The head and face are faithful to the popular representations, and bronze seems the most appropriate material to give expression to the massive forehead and meaning to every wrinkle. The face has an air of gravity, and almost of solemnity, but still indicates a lofty satisfaction with the act just consummated. The monument on which this statue is to be placed was erected about a year ago in Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill., and consists of a base of Quincy granite, seventy-two and a half feet square, on the north end of which is built, of the same height, a semi-circular crypt, in which are deposited the remains of the martyr President. On the south end is a similar addition, to be used as a memorial hall, the entire length being 119 1-2 feet, and rising 15 feet from grade. On the outer edge is a balustrade, which is reached by two flights of steps on each end of the square base, and landing on the top of the crypt and the memorial hall. From the centre arises an obelisk 82 1-2 feet to the apex. Around this obelisk and on the summit of the main base are four pedestals, one at each corner, 12 1-2 feet high and connected by granite work with each other, on which are to be placed groups of statuary, representing the four divisions of the military service, cavalry, artillery, infantry and marine. These are all bound together with a chain of shields, representing all the States, and cut in the granite, outside of which is a broad promenade upon the top of the main base. On the south side of the obelisk, and on the same level as the top of the statuary pedestals, arises another, seven feet above and nineteen feet above the top of the main base, on which is to stand the statute of Lincoln, already described. The front of this base has a panel containing the United States coat-of-arms in bronze, representing the American eagle holding the fragment of a chain in his beak, with another fragment and broken shackle in his right talon, and with the left grasping the shield and olive-branch. The models for groups of statuary are yet in the hands of the sculptor, Larkin G. Mead, at Florence. The statute of Lincoln weighs 4,400 pounds. The cost of stone-work will be $136,550, and that of the bronze, $70,000, making the total cost of the monument $206,550. The statue of Edward Bates, Lincoln's Attorney-General, modelled by McDonald and ordered by the City of St. Louis, will be cast at the Ames Works to-day.

"Rounding Up."

From the St. Louis Republican.

Late reports from Colorado state that the losses of cattle in that Territory, during the past unusually hard winter, are greater than ever before. That is in Northern Colorado. A good many inexperienced herdsmen had engaged in the business of stock-raising, and the losses fall heaviest on them. They appear to have started on the principle that stock could take care of themselves, while the owners followed a lazy, wandering life among the mountains. They have found out their mistake, and if they continue in the business will doubtless take better care of their flocks and herds in the future.

The rate of losses cannot at present be computed. It is estimated variously from as low as two to as high as ten per cent of the whole amount of stock. About the middle of June there is what is termed a "round up." The cattle are driven into designated districts, where the owners meet and claim their stock. After the "round up," every owner knows how many head he has lost.

Such a thing as clover or timothy, or blue grass hay, is not known to the stock-raisers in Colorado. No grass is cultivated, but the native grass is very nutritive, and there is generally a good supply of it well cured into hay as it stands. This affords good subsistence for cattle when they can get it. Last winter the heavy snows covered the whole surface for months, and there being no stored hay or other cattle provender, an unusually large number of animals perished. In Southern Colorado there was no snow, and the herds fared better. Some railroad engineers, lately surveying on the north bank of the Platte, found as many as two thousand carcasses of cattle in one hundred and fifty miles of the route. They lay, sometimes, eight or ten together. The stock raisers are now talking about storing up hay in the future, but it may be years before they will have the same need of it that was felt last winter.

SENATORS STOCKTON AND BAYARD.

Their Support of Greeley.

LETTER FROM SENATOR STOCKTON.

WASHINGTON July 10.

To the Editor of the Newark (N. J.) Journal:

In common with all other observers, it was plain to see, soon after Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati, that he would be the Democratic nominee. After the action of the Democracy of Indiana the result was certain. But, having been elected to the Senate of the United States as a Democrat, and never having cast a vote for any one but a Democrat, my convictions were clear from the first that it was my duty to support a Democrat for the nomination. The Convention at Trenton elected delegates without any expression of opinion on the subject. Under these circumstances I continued to the end as I began, urging the delegation to vote according to their individual convictions of duty. I voted always for a Democrat. You will observe that the vote of New Jersey was equally divided between Mr. Bayard and Mr. Greeley, which represented very correctly the supposed views of the Convention which appointed the delegates, and probably the views of the Democracy of the State. Now, sir, since the high court of the party has spoken, there can be no difference of opinion among Democrats. Party usage, as well as the higher consideration of patriotism, will unite the Democrats of New Jersey as one man on their nominee; and I doubt not that New Jersey will cast her vote in that Electoral College for Horace Greeley.

Until his nomination by the Convention it was my plain duty to oppose him and vote for a Democrat—now it is my duty to the imperilled liberty of my country; to the Constitution which I am bound to protect against its violators; to individual liberty, which has been destroyed by forced constructions of the amendments to the Constitution; in the great fundamental doctrine of local self-government, violated in all the States; to the freedom of elections; to the supremacy of the civil over the military power; to the cause of reform against the universal corruption surrounding the present Administration—to use all honorable means in my power to defeat the re-election of General Grant, by securing the election of Horace Greeley. I trust and believe that those Democrats, like myself, who have abstained from any movement outside of the party organization, will now unite as one man in this sacred duty, and show that the old Democratic party can still, as heretofore, make a sacrifice of all prejudice and passion, and can join with all patriotic citizens in a determined effort to preserve at least such liberty as has been left to us by the usurpations of the Republican Congress caucus and the military power. I am, very truly, yours,

JOHN P. STOCKTON.

LETTER FROM SENATOR BAYARD.

The following letter has been addressed by Senator Bayard to a friend in Delaware:

MY DEAR SIR: The peremptory orders of my physicians compel me to obtain absolute rest and quiet, and for this reason I leave the country. My passage has been engaged, and I shall sail for Europe on Saturday, the 13th instant. Although unfitted by my condition of health, I felt it to be my duty to go to Baltimore as a delegate to the Convention, and it is in relation to the action of that body that I wish a few words with you, and, through you, to my other party friends in Delaware, before I leave. I need not say to you nor to them with what astonishment and disappointment I heard of the nomination of Greeley and Brown at Cincinnati, nor how steadily and openly I have at all times expressed myself in opposition to the adoption of that ticket by the Democratic party at Baltimore. But the result has been accomplished, however much against our will and efforts, and it is our duty, calmly and steadily, to confront the fact now presented to our eyes. If the issues of the campaign were those only of Revenue Reform, of Civil Service Reform,—questions in which pecuniary loss or gain to the public were involved,—I might be willing to take no part in the Presidential contest, but allow the demoralizing course pursued by Grant and his Administration to be continued four years longer, trusting that the very extent and flagitious nature of the notorious abuses would in themselves so instruct the people that they would recoil from placing further trust in such hands. * * * But, severe and painful though these abuses and their consequences may be, they weigh to me lightly compared to the destruction of all the limitations upon power which our written Constitution of Government was designed to create, and which General Grant, and those who assist him in administering the Government, including the Radical majorities in both houses of Congress, seem either to totally disregard, or, as I have sometimes thought, to take a scornful pleasure in trampling under foot.

It is utterly impossible for me, with the scenes which I have witnessed in the Senate of the United States rising before my eyes, not to feel the gravest apprehensions and alarm at any prospect or suggestion of allowing the policy of Grant and his Administration toward the Southern States and their white inhabitants longer to continue, if any honorable act of mine can attend to avert so great a calamity. * * * Now, whether I approve Mr. Greeley personally or no, whether he had or not been the steady and violent opponent of the political principles and measures which you and I have been upholding all our lives, yet, if he has become, with or against our action or wishes, the most likely or practical means of restoring a better condition of feeling in the North toward the South, and restoring security and justice to that oppressed region, I should feel myself as an American, without regard to the name of party, but without sacrifice of any conviction in relation to my political principles, compelled to assist in placing him in power.

Events as they now confront us were shaped in opposition to our efforts, and as they are we are not responsible for them; but we are responsible for our mode of dealing with them now; and I hope our State Convention will promptly and decidedly nominate an electoral ticket in opposition to Grant and Wilson, and in favor of the only candidates who, as matters now stand, can be hopefully expected to defeat them,—I mean Greeley and Brown, for whom I expect to vote on the 5th day of November next. I hope to return home by the middle of September, with my health restored, and enabled to take part in the political canvass. The subject to which this letter relates has given me a great deal of anxiety and distress, which I know is shared by thousands of true men of the same political party in this State; but I believe that my decision is the right one, and I know that it is founded upon honest motive. The only alternative to a whole or half-way aid to Grant's re-election may be hard for us to adopt, but I think it is our duty, and so I trust will you and the entire Democracy of Delaware. Your Friend, sincerely,

T. F. BAYARD.

WILMINGTON, July 11, 1872.

The Trout that John Catches in Lake Tahoe.

From a San Francisco Paper.

A company of Chinese have been engaged the present season in catching mountain trout from Lake Tahoe, and have supplied a large proportion of the dainty fish brought to this market. Lately, however, the profits of second dealers have been rendered precarious, in consequence of the tendency of mountain trout to feed on such innutritious substances as scrap-iron. The railroad spikes, rail-clamps, etc., found in the stomachs of these fish are of modern pattern, precisely similar to those used on the Central Pacific Railroad, and as the trout do not come ashore in pursuit of such diet, it is presumed that the Chinese engaged in their capture, know some explanation of the mystery. The fish sell at 35 cents per pound, and it is not uncommon to find in some of the specimens, pieces of iron weighing as much as the fish itself. Dealers in the city are now compelled to make a careful inspection of shipments from Lake Tahoe before crediting them at current rates.

A Hacker-Off of Cows' Tails.

From the Germantown (Pa.) Chronicle.

A diabolical scoundrel visits Summerville occasionally and indulges in an amusement more absurd and cruel than that lately followed by the vitriol thrower. The latter only injured the garments of reasoning creatures, but this latter scoundrel inflicts pain and untold misery upon senseless animals. Within the last two years the tails of four cows have been cut off by the villain. A year ago a cow belonging to Mr. James Dearmont lost her caudal appendage, and on Monday last one of Mr. John Dagney's cows was similarly mutilated. Apart from the pain following the operation the cow must suffer great misery during the summer from the loss of her principal weapon of defence against flies. We suppose that nothing but malice to the owner of the animals could induce any man to commit such a cruel and senseless act, but whatever the motive, he deserves the severest kind of punishment, and a determined effort should be made to ferret him out.